P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,048—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 22nd Sept. |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 29th " |
| M.L. PARRAMATTA | 4886 | A. Symons | 6th Oct. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 13th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7538 | E. H. Gordon | 20th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 27th " |
| M.L. CHINA | 7912 | T. S. Angus | 3rd Nov. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 10th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | C. F. Preston | 17th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 24th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | A. Fellner | 4,119 | 1st Oct., 1900. |
| HARSBURG | .... | 4,016 | 1st Nov., 1900. |
| IMPERATOR | A. Fellner | 4,119 | 1st Dec. 1900. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 156. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND | G. Costanzo | 6,043 | in Sept., 1900. |
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | in Jan., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960, | Rs. 575, |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060, | " 625. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | P. Cragliotto | 5,159 | 25th Sep. 1900. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18, Sept., 1900

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

### THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 25th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 20th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1900.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,249 | Schmitz | 27th Sept., 1900. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchatean | 25th Oct., 1900. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 22nd Nov., 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security, Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

## OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.
BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH-MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.
Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.
By Ayres, Slazenger and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed!

BEST GOLF KIT.
By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brougham, Anderson, etc. Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.
ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR
THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,
A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.
REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS
NEAPOLIATAN MANDOLINS,
BANJOS, AUTO HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,
DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.
IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

## SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. | |
|---|---|
| At age 20, | Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, | Rs. 8-14-0 |
| At age 35, | Rs. 10-13-0 |
| At age 40, | Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, | Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS.
NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches | 15 |
| A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches | 15 |
| God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14½ by 21½ inches | 15 |
| Conquered, but not Subdued. 14½ by 21½ ins. | 15 |
| A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14½ by 21½ inches. | 15 |

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12½ by 20 Vignette | 15 |
| The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette | 15 |
| Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20½ by 13½ inches | 21 |
| All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36½ by 23 inches | 31 |
| Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32½ by 20½ inches | 31 |
| The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36½ by 23½ inches | 31 |

G. D. GILES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33½ by 19½ inches | 21 |

STANLEY BERKELEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18½ inches | 21 |

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17½ by 29½ inches, | 15 |
| Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17½ by 29½ inches | 15 |
| The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21½ inches | 21 |
| "1815." (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32½ by 18½ inches | 31 |

MAUD EARL.

| | |
|---|---|
| What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28½ by 21 inches | 15 |

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34½ by 18½ | 31 |

STANLEY BERKELEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Athara (Charge of the Camerons) 33½ by 23½ inches | 21 |
| Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36½ by 23½ inches | 21 |

T. M. HEMY.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17½ by 24½ inches | 31 |

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!
Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH"
CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. O. R. CLUB.

A DANCE

will take place in

THE TOWN HALL,

ON FRIDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

Tickets for Members Rs. 2, also admits 2 Ladies.
Do. do. Non do. Rs. 3, Do. do.
Extra Tickets for Ladies 8 annas each.

Tickets can be had from the following :—
Mr. E. Ratcliffe, Fire Station, Fort.
Mr. O. J. Holdway, Morland Road, Byculla.
Mr. D. Lyon, Dredging Master s s "Kupnus."
Mr. R A Lynn, G. I P Blocks, Parel.
Gr W Kent, R A, Colaba.

NO TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT THE DOORS.

S LAFRENAIS.
Hon. Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th September, 1900.

NATIVE STATES.

THE RULERS of NATIVE STATES wishing to renew the Boots and Equipment of their Military, Police and other Forces before the visit of H E the Viceroy should write at once. Large stocks of Ammunition Boots always available. Address THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. D. S. LARDNER, in Messrs. W. Crowder and Co. Ltd., and Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., Agents of the above Company, CEASES from THIS DATE.

For W. CROWDER Co., Ltd.,
C. O. CORRIN,
Managing Director, Bombay.

13th September, 1900.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED for the information of all School Managers and Ladies and Gentlemen interested in SECONDARY EDUCATION that the Educational Conference will be held on October 2nd, 1900, in the Hall of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, at 11 a.m., (Madras Time) and not on the 1st October as previously notified,

GILES,
Director of Public Instruction,

Poona, 18th September, 1900.

MR. RUSTUM BOMANJEE KOTWAL, has no CONNECTION with me and is not AUTHORIZED to do any BUSINESS in my NAME from the 1st July, 1900.

JEHANGHIR D. MUGA SETH.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ADMISSION as UNPAID PROBATIONERS in the above Department for Local Service as SIGNALLERS in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) will be held at NOON on TUESDAY, 9th October 1900 at the Office of the Undersigned.

Intending Candidates must submit Copies of Certificates of Age (which must be under 20 years) and Character before the 6th October 1900, or they will not be permitted to sit for the examination,

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs,
Bombay Sub-Division,

Bombay, 19th September 1900.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1900, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ended on 30th June 1900 ;
2 To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election ; and
3 To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration,

By order of the Board of Directors,
THAKERSEY NARANJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,

Bombay, 12th September, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition or Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MULLA HYDERALY ISMAILJI KAPADWANJWALLA, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI KOORSUMBOO, widow of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 18th day of September, 1900.

Messrs. JEHANGIR and SEERVAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Archbold's Pleading, Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases, 1900 | 23 | 10 |
| Alexander's Indian Case-Law on Torts, 1900 | 8 | 0 |
| Cababe on Interpleader, 1900 | 4 | 8 |
| Starlings Indian Limitation, Act 1877-1900 | 9 | 0 |
| O'kinealy's Civil Procedure Code, 1900 | 16 | 0 |
| Donogh's Indian Stamp Law, 1899 | 10 | 0 |
| Chalmer's Law as it affects Cyclists, 1899 | 1 | 12 |
| Rattigan's Law of Indian Divorce | 16 | 8 |
| Moore's Handbook of Practical Forms containing a variety of useful and Select Precedents Required in Solicitor's offices Relating to conveyancing and general matters | 13 | 0 |
| **ENGINEERING, &c.** | | |
| Scientific American Cyclopædia of Receipts, Notes &c. | 18 | 12 |
| Hurst's Valves and Valves-gearing, 1900 | 5 | 10 |
| Mechanical World Diary and Year Book, 1900 | 0 | 8 |
| Trantwines Civil Engineer's Pocket Book, 1899 | 18 | 0 |
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| 25 | 11 3 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
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| 25 | 143 1 0 | 25 | 197 8 0 | 25 | 198 7 0 |
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £330,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Cebu Philippines |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor. | Shanghai. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Tientsin. |
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Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND... — „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to Inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished

## NOTICES.

**R U**

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th Sept, 1900.

"BULLOCKS"! "BULLOCKS"!!

BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work for cultivation. For terms apply to

FARAMROZ K. PATELL,
Mhow, C. I.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 14th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on MONDAY, the 24th September next, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive, and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1900.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration

4th—To settle the question of a Bonus to Mr James H Latimer.

A JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Agra Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 3rd September 1900.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September at 3 P.M to transact the following business:—

1 To receive the Directors Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1900.

2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re elections.

3 To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

4 To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to 3rd October, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM and Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1900.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, at 3 30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1900.

2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th September to 3rd October, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

DOCTOR MENIST

SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 56 | 24 | 13 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Nickel. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED,

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient,

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | Rs. 10 p. c. 2 bon. | Rs. 1,260 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,187½ |
| Bank of Madras | ₹10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,029 |
| Commercial Bank of India. | ₹ 10,000 / ₹ 15,000 | 100 | ₹ 100 / ₹ 75 | nil | 52 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £20 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 9 |
| Charter Bank. | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £22 1-2 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1-10-0 | 1 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12 1-2 | 8 pr. ct. | 300 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advantage | 70 | 1,000 | 000 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | 9 per ct. | 190 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,315 | .. | 0 | Nil | 15 |
| Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd | In all 2000 Shares of which 1092 have been all lotted. | Rs. 500 each | Fully paid up | Rs. 25 12 1-2 | one |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | |
| Bellary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 971 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | 12 1-2 | 170 |
| Bombay United | 90 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 30 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 90 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs. 25 | 45 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | d dRs. | 90 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | d dRs. | 90 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 850 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 50 | dvdRs.50 | 1,890 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs. | 450 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.2. | 650 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 00 | 9 pr ct. | 1 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Rs. 10 | 350 |
| Coorla Mills | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 330 |
| Currimbhoy Mills | 80 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs60 | 600 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 262 1-2 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs20 | 255 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 100 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 250 |
| Framjee Petit. Himtsam | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 275 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 1875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 340 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 5 0 |
| Hope Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 350 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,150xd |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 155 |
| Indian Manfg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 450 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs 50 | 400 |
| James Greaves, | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 410 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs 20 | 220 |
| Jam Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 25 | 250 | dvd 5 | 130 |
| Jewraj Balloo. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 370 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 5,430 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 30 |
| Khandelsh | 7,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvdRs65 | 70 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 500xd |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs25 | 350 |
| Krishna Mills Ld. | 1,218 | 500 | .. | dvdRs.80 | 5 0 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 103 | dvdRs10 | 168 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 110 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 30 | 765 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | R s 100 | 2,325 |
| Mahalaxmeo | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 10 |
| Mahboob shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 9 | 60 |
| Mohan Lal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., | 150 | 8,300 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 650 |
| Amraoti | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 425 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs35 | 340x1 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs 17 | 125xd |
| Khangaum | 240 | 460 | 450 | dvdRs 80 | 475xd |
| Bahuva Press Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 92 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 55 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 42½ |
| Mofussil Co | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs35 | 405 |
| Mumbai M. | 000 | 250 | all | dvd Rs20 | 180 |
| New Berar | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 510 |
| New Indian | 00 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 140 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 00 | 20 | 1 5 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 300xd |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 340xd |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1725 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 30 | 335 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | |
| Surat Cit Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 1 | |
| Volkart | ... | 600 | ... | Rs 30 | 100 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | ... | ... | ... |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 | ... | £10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 500 | 60 | ... | 5 pr. ct. | 650 xd |
| Tapti Valley Ry. Co. | 600 | 600 | ... | 4 pr. ct. | 477½xd |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 125 | 1,300x |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 41 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 80 | 735 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs 20 | 160xd |
| Bhowmugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 65 |
| Breulee Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd R30 | 165 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | dv Rs 20 | 200xd |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs 15 | 310 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1,325 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 9 | 60 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,300 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 650 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 425 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs35 | 340x1 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs 17 | 125xd |
| Khangaum | 240 | 460 | 450 | dvdRs 80 | 475xd |
| Bahuva Press Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 92 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 55 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 42½ |
| Mofussil Co | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs35 | 405 |
| Mumbai M. | 000 | 250 | all | dvd Rs20 | 180 |
| New Berar | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 510 |
| New Indian | 00 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 140 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 00 | 20 | 1 5 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 300xd |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 340xd |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1725 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 30 | 335 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 1 | |
| Volkart | ... | 600 | ... | Rs 30 | 100 |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced ... 56-2
Municipal per cent, Debenture Loans 115
New French Loan 5 per cent, 1872 ... ...
City of Paris Loan ... ...
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond ... ...58-12


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m, Sun sets. 5h. 57m. High water, 9.38m., 9-45a. Low water, 2-48m., 3-38a.
Banks closed: Parsee Holiday.
Rovers' Football Tournament.

CRICKET.

Anglo-Indian A. C. vs. Customs C. C.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-0 p.m.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.—The weekly meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, which was to be held yesterday afternoon, was postponed owing partly to the unfavourable weather and partly to the paucity of entries.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Commencing with the Europe Mail to leave Bombay on the 22nd instant mails will be shipped from the Apollo Bunder during the fair season. Late-fee letters will be received at the Apollo Bunder Post Office from 12 noon to 1-25 p.m.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of August last, there were 20 horses, 63 bullocks, and 10 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of August 37 horses, 87 bullocks, 1 cow, 2 buffaloes, 1 deer and 25 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 16 horses, 55 bullocks, 5 buffaloes, and 17 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 3 cases among horses, 1 case among bullocks, 1 case among cows, 1 case among deer and 7 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—10 horses, 1 calf, 31 dogs, 1 monkey, 1 goose, 1 canary, and 5 parrots.

RECEIVING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Marooti Babaji, a policeman, in the Bombay Police Force, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with receiving illegal gratification. On the night of the 2nd instant one Krishna Babaji was found drunk and disorderly at Jacob Circle, and the accused, who was on duty at the locality, took the man in custody. Subsequently Krishna's wife proceeded to the chowkey and there removed from the person of her husband a four-anna piece. The woman was then returning home, when accused followed her and demanded the four annas, which she had just removed from her husband, promising to release her husband from custody. The woman said that she unwillingly parted with the money. The matter having been brought to the notice of Inspector Good, that officer investigated the matter, and put the accused in custody. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

REMOVING A BIKE.—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, disposed of a charge of cheating in respect of a bicycle, preferred against Peter Pelchunato, a Madrasee butler, at the instance of Inspector Jones. It appears that Lieutenant Bendwell, on leaving for Europe, left the bicycle in charge of the clerk at the Great Western Hotel. Accused who was in the service of this officer went to the Hotel on the 21st July last saying the "Saheb" wanted the bicycle at Ballard Pier the hotel manager subsequently learned that Lieutenant Bendwell went to Europe on the same day accused removed the cycle, and being suspicious reported the matter to the police. The bicycle, a machine worth about Rs. 250, was traced to the possession of Hormusji Dhunjibhoy, a Post Trust Inspector, at Ballard Pier. Accused had sold it to him for Rs. 100, of which only Rs. 50 were paid, accused's defence was that on going to the Ballard Pier he was induced to leave the cycle in charge of Hormusji who undertook to forward it to Mr. Bendwell. The magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' hard labour.

A FRAUDULENT CART DRIVER AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Inspector Mayers brought on remand and again charged Rama Sowlaram and Holiram Rajaram, the former with criminal breach of trust in respect of ten bags of rice, valued at Rs. 80, and the latter with receiving and disposing of the stolen property. It appears that on the 10th March last Derchund Chaganlal, a grain merchant, had several carts loaded with bags of rice at his godown at Mandavie, and directed the drivers to take the goods to the railway shed at Carnac Bunder. All the carts reached their destination, except the cart in charge of the accused, which was found missing and a report was made to the police. The accused who were old offenders were arrested and the bags of rice were recovered from a woman, named Suckoobai to whom they had been sold by accused for Rs. 60. It appeared that accused No. 1 while on his way to the railway shed met No. 2 and they, in accordance with the pre-arrangement, took the cart to the woman Sakoo and disposed of the goods. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. No. 1 had three previous convictions against him and No. 2 one. The magistrate sentenced both to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—Dhondia Pandoo, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen, residing at Duncan Road, was, on Tuesday afternoon, discovered by some townspeople, enveloped in flames which were immediately put out, and the burning clothes were pulled off his body. The boy was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he was burnt by some corrosive acid from head to foot. When the boy recovered consciousness, he made a statement to the effect that a Bunia lad, of about his own age, had put something into his pocket, and that it appeared to him at the time to be something like fire, and that immediately after his clothes caught fire. As the boy's condition grew worse and as he was not expected to survive the injuries, Mr. Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, was summoned and he took down the boy's dying deposition. In his deposition he stated that he could point out the boy, who put "the fire" into his pocket. The police inquiries showed that Dhondia was at the time of the incident standing at the junction of Falkland and Duncan Roads, selling sweetmeat, but how he got on fire, no body knew. It was also ascertained that about an hour before the occurrence, Dhondia had an altercation with an old woman, named Gunga another sweetmeat seller, whom he abused and she left. It is not however known if the woman, through her friends, wreaked her vengeance on the unfortunate boy. The earth on which the acid fell was collected and together with the burnt clothes, will be sent to the Government Chemical Analyser. The boy was a bit better yesterday morning.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday:—

RE ARJUN NARAYAN.

Mr. Davar, for an opposing creditor, applied for an adjournment of the hearing for three months. Counsel said the insolvent had only amended his schedule on the 14th September, and since that Mr. Davar said his client had not had an opportunity of inspecting the books or the schedule.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consenting, the adjournment was granted.

RE MAHOMED THARIA TOPAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE SAMUEL LACK.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, was granted a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be given his discharge.

RE HARILAL HIRJEEVAN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' adjournment of the hearing as there were some fifteen creditors to be served. The application was granted.

RE ALI MAHOMED TYAB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. He said his client was alleged to have contracted debts in Bombay, and then proceeded to Dalagoa Bay, where he had carried on business with his father. The insolvent denied having obtained goods in Bombay and also denied that he had carried on business with his father. The latter had traded at Delagoa Bay, and afterwards opened a shop at Pretoria. The Boer Government had confiscated the latter premises after which insolvent and his father had to earn their living by selling things in the streets. The insolvent said he had been sent back to Bombay by some Mahomedan friends, who had paid his passage. On his arrival here he was arrested, Mr. Sanjana opposed the application. His lordship refused Mr. Manker's application, being of opinion that the insolvent had left Bombay after obtaining goods from his creditors.

RE GUNPATRAO SHEWRAM.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an extension of the interim order for six months. Mr. Raikes opposed. His lordship refused the application remarking that he had, in chambers shown the insolvent every indulgence.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Nagoo alias Najurally Haji Khoja and another; Fadh bin Abdur Rahiman bin Saf Arab; Morarji Gokarda; Abdulally Kaderbhoy Dawood; Khatau Cutchra; Talakchand Premchand and another; Ebrahim Suleman; Rustomji Kalkhusbroo Irani; Jewa Nasur Oomtia and others; and Aboo Cassum and another. Vishram Meghji Metha was granted his final discharge under Section 60 of the Act.

## THE COLLISION AT THE DOCKS.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a marine court of enquiry, consisting of Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, (president), Captain F. G. Hardcastle and Captain J. J. Efford, Marine Surveyors (assessors), was appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the collision of the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel with the dock wall on the 29th August last, while she was hauling out of her berth in the Victoria Dock. Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, and Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Bland, of Messrs. Smetham, Blaud and Noble, Solicitors, represented Mr. John William Gallon, Chief Engineer of the Coromandel, and Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the P. and O. Company. The accident having caused considerable damage, involving the interests of the Port Trust, the P. and O. Company, and the general shipping public. A number of masters, chief officers and engineers were present. Mr. Ritchie, Superintendent P. and O. Company, and Mr. Wilson, Superintending Engineer of the same company, also attended.

Capt. Rothwell, Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dock, and Capt. Lee, master of the Yemoo, attended the court at the Port Officer's request to act as additional assessors.

Mr. Bland, on behalf of the Chief Engineer of the Coromandel, applied that two engineers might be appointed as additional assessors.

Mr. Webb observed that the court had already decided to take one engineer among the assessors and that was the court thought enough.

The court then adjourned until the afternoon to enable the engineer assessor to be present.

When the court re-assembled in the afternoon, Captain Rothwell and Mr. W. Davidson, chief engineer of one of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer, were appointed assessors.

Mr. Charles G. Proctor, examined by Mr. Yorke-Smith, said that he was a second grade pilot in the pilot service of Bombay. He was on board the steam ship Coromandel at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 29th August last, as she was leaving her berth to proceed to sea. He would have had charge of the ship when she left the dock gates. He had nothing to do with navigating the ship, while she was in the dock. When the ship was leaving the dock, he was on the starboard side. When he was there he heard the order to let go the port bow line. After he heard that order given, the vessel was going a head. The vessel was in the centre of the dock. The ship's bows were about 250 feet from the dock wall to which they were pointing. Witness after that heard the next order to let the anchors go. Before this order was given he heard the telegraph ring on two or three occasions; but he did not hear what the orders were. The ship was at this time moving ahead to the northward. Witness noticed the water from the propeller moving aft. He saw the anchors let go promptly on the orders given, and he watched the propellers which seemed to stop and go astern rapidly. He was aware of the ship striking the dock wall. This was done after the propeller was stopped and reversed. This was only a few seconds after. Just before the ship struck, he heard the telegraph ring sharply. When the propeller was reversed he noticed a vibration in the ship.

To Mr. Bland.—The engines went astern some seconds before the vessel struck.

To the President.—He noticed by the wash of the water, which way the propeller was going. He could not see the propeller. He first noticed the vibration, just before the anchor was let go, a few seconds before the collision. The vibration was noticed immediately on the reveral of the engines.

Captain Frederick William Vibert, Commander of the steam-ship Coromandel, examined by Mr. Yorke-Smith, said that he was in command of the vessel on the 29th August last, when the ship was leaving for Shanghai. She had a cargo on board. Her registered tonnage was 2,793 and her horse power 800, her beam being 45. Orders to the engine room from the bridge were given by the telegraph. The bell in the telegraph was situated to draw one's attention. If the telegraph was correct, the needles point in the same direction. The telegraph was tested on the morning of the accident. The entries in the engine-room stand by book, would be made by the fifth engineer and on the bridge by the fourth engineer. No entries were made in those books of repetitions. Apart from the repeat needle, he had nothing on the bridge to show which way the engines in the engine-room were actually working. Had he had sufficient time, he would have avoided the accident. Witness as well as all the officers and crew were at their posts on board, when the ship left her berth on the morning of the accident. The berthing master Mr. Hughes was directing the navigation of the ship. He cleared the berth at 10-55 a.m. and his object was to proceed by the dock gate. The engines and steering gear were working satisfactorily.

Witness here explained to the court the various positions and movements of the vessel since her start up to the time of the accident and put in a plan, showing the result of the accident. Proceeding further he said when the port bow line came a beam, the engines were stopped and the line let go. The position of the ship as marked by the pilot on the plan was not correct. After the order to stop was given to the engines at 11-25 a.m., the next order was full speed astern. The liner was worked from the bridge correctly. He was watching over the starboard sides of the ship to see whether the engines moved. There seemed to be a delay of a few seconds. He suddenly saw the water going aft and he knew that a mistake had been made and the engines were moving full speed ahead. He then at once gave the order to stop the engines and let go both the anchors. He waited two seconds again, gave the order full speed astern and rang up several times. The anchors were let go at once. The vessel, when she struck, was going from four to five knots. After the second order which he gave for "full speed astern," the engines answered thirty seconds after. The ship's bows had been considerably damaged. The wells were sounded and the ship made no water.

To Mr. Bland.—He considered that the engines well directed and the ship moved with the care necessary for such a confined space. He gave orders "full speed astern" and "to let go port bow line," at one and the same time. He believed he gave practically the same explanation at the two previous enquiries. He did not say before that at 11-27 a.m. the bow was just at the entrance of the dock gate. He gave twenty-one orders—from the time he left the ship's berth—in a period of thirty-five minutes. He could tell from the bridge whether the engines were going ahead or astern. At 11-28 a.m, when he gave the orders "stop" and "full speed astern," they were repeated correctly and immediately from the engine-room and he thought his orders were being properly obeyed. The ship's engines were very powerful, two turns would make her jump ahead. He gave the order to "stop" in order to give the engineers below a chance to recover their mistake.

To Mr. Bowen.—The telegraph was of the best make and was sufficient for every P. and O. ship for all practical purposes.

To the President.—The engines were started full speed astern when the ship was about fifty feet from the dock wall. That must have taken up a little of the strain. He personally noticed the officer on the bridge transmit the orders correctly.

The court adjourned to this morning.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Cause. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 5 | 7 | 36 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 12 | 2 | 29 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 2 | 2 | 35 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 14 |
| Total | 21 | 15 | 153 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 79,475 | 65,977 | |
| Same date last year | 5 | 13 | 87 |
| Cholera | 14 | 11 | |

## DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Vigil of Saint Mathew Apostle, Evagelist and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Hymns 439 and 430.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.
Festival of Saint Matthew.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Chorgl). Hymns 448, 243 and 299.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Festival of St. Mathew the Evangelist.
10th, 8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
21st, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Afghan Memorial Church,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

St. Mathew, Apostle, Evangelist and Martyr
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

### A BOY'S ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

IMPERATRIX VS. MUDIYA AYAPPA.

THIS was a reference to the High Court of the proceedings in the case of Mr. Lingapa Jayapis, second class magistrate of Shirshanjee, District Belgaum, who in July last convicted the accused, a boy, of attempt to commit suicide, and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50, or in default of payment to suffer one month's further simple imprisonment. The second class magistrate said the charge against the accused was that, on the 30th June last, he struck his head against the stone wall of the village chowdi of Shirshanjee with the intention of committing suicide. The accused's defence was that, in connection with the theft and murder committed in the house of one Madivulappa, the police patels of Shirshanjee and Kallapur, in collusion with another person, caused a pair of armlets to be thrown into his field, and told him that a case would be made against him. Therefore, for fear of losing his reputation, he struck his head twice against the stone wall of the chowdi with the intention of committing suicide that his head broke and blood came out; and he then became insensible. Mr. A. R. Bonus, District Magistrate, Belgaum, in making the reference, said the sentence appeared to be excessive, and he should regard a month's simple imprisonment ample to meet the ends of justice, and would recommend that the fine be remitted altogether.

For the reasons stated by the District Magistrate, their lordships reduced the sentence passed on the accused to one of simple imprisonment for one month, and directed that the fine, if paid, be refunded.

### CONVICTION WITHOUT A TRIAL.

IMPERATRIX VS. MUSA WALAD TAR MAHOMED.

This was a reference of the proceedings of Mr. Atir Gayasuddin, special magistrate, Nasik City, who in May last, convicted the accused of rioting and sentenced him to pay a fine of five rupees. Five persons were said to have used force on the complainant and beat him with sticks after dragging him out of his room on the public road, thereby causing him injury on the forehead and vital parts, in consequence of which he was laid up in the Nasik Hospital for about a fortnight. Two out of the five persons in question as well as the complainant were convicted, and each sentenced to pay five rupees, or in default suffer rigorous imprisonment for nine days. The three other persons were acquitted and discharged. The Additional District Magistrate, in making the reference to the High Court, said the sentence passed against the complainant was illegal. He had been examined in the case as complainant; evidence for the prosecution was taken down; the magistrate framed a charge against the five accused; and evidence for the defence was taken down. The complainant was never examined as an accused; nor was the charge explained to him; nor was his plea recorded. He had neither been called upon to make his defence, nor to cross-examine the witnesses called against him. In fact he had not been put on his trial at all; and nevertheless he had been sentenced to pay a fine. As there was no evidence in the papers to convict the complainant, and the provisions of Section 364, Criminal Procedure Code, had not been complied with, the error had prejudiced the complainant as to his defence as an accused. The Additional District Magistrate recommended that the sentence passed on the complainant be reversed. The fine had been paid. For the reasons stated by the District Magistrate, their lordships reversed the conviction and the sentence passed upon the accused Musa walad Tar Mahomed, and directed that the fine be refunded.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s.s Colaberia, 2,420 tons, Captain W Gray sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE French mail steamer Sydney, 2,076 tons, Captain J Lubert, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,287 tons, Captain H B Baker, sailed yesterday for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,017 tons, Captain J Hannah, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 35 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 892 tons, Captain J Ahrens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar and Mombasa, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Meyer.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. H M H Dawood and E B Mahomed, Mariambai and

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE.
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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CABLE
FROM
CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN
COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899.
*GREAT FIRE*
*at*
*WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE*
*preserved its contents.*
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES
AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.
One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.
English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,
Apply to
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage. &c

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of
TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.
Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Speciality.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL;
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£96 7-16—1-8
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£109
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£93 7-8
Bar Silver in London.....28 3-4—1-8
Do New York .....62 3-4—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...25'15
Do. New York .....4'87 1-8 plus 3-8
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent.
Do Short London Bills, 3 7-8 per cent.
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 plus 1-3

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, £100,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.—Quantity in sight, 230,000 bales.

WHEAT.—Afloat for U. K., 2,000,000 qrs.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been firm to-day but with little doing. There were still buyers of May bills at 1-4 3-16, with however, few offering.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| Bank Demand " | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| 3 Months' sight Credits | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| " " Francs | 169 3-4 |
| Shanghai 30 days' sight | Rs. 204 1-2 |
| Hongkong " | " 151 |
| Japan | " 149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96-1 for cash and Rs. 96 for the comming settlement remaining steady throughout the day with 1-16th advance in both positions.

STOCK AND SHARES.—The market is steady. Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares, new issue are reported to have changed hands, at Rs. 1,750. Bank of Bombay shares being quoted at s. 1,260.

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm but all we hear of is the Aston Hall fixed away from Bombay for Calcutty with Jute.

COALS.—There is simply nothing to report of this market.

WHEAT.—The market is unchanged with White Delhi, April-May, quoted at Rs. 4-8-6.

SEEDS, LINSEED.—The market is strong at Rs. 10-12.

RAPESEED.—The market is stronger at Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-12.

CASTORSEED.—There is a good demand at Rs. 40 to Rs. 40-4.

POPPYSEED.—Market quiet and unchanged at Rs. 8-4.

LONDON QUOTES.—Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed 48s. September-October Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk value strong.

Yellow Cownpore Rapeseed, 48s. October-November Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk value strong.

Brown Rapeseed, 45s. 9d. October-November, Hamburg, buyers strong.

COTTON.—With the decline in Liverpool and America, the market is quiet, with little doing at Colaba.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bengal, Fine ready | 215 |
| do. F. G. ready | 200 |
| do. do. Jan., 1901 | 195 |
| Broach Fine ready | 240 |
| do. Good ready | 230 |
| do. March, 1901 | 235 |
| Khandeish ready | 210 |

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was dull. Total sales 4,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 6s. 7-8d.—3-8. Arrivals closed steady Mid-Uplands in Liverpool.

| Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Dec.-Jany. | Mar-Apl. | June-July. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6'59 | 6'3 | 5'29 | 5 22 | 5,17 |
| —11 | —6 | —4 | —4 | —5 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Ports | 21,000 bales. |
| Exports to Great Britain | 5,000 " |
| Do Continent | 12 000 bales. |
| Mid.-Uplands | 10 7 8 unchanged. |
| Futures, month of December | 9'67—11 |
| " " of March | 9'66—8 |

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

| | Bales of 392 lbs. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 160 |
| Barsee and Nugur | 24 |
| Berar | 515 |
| Total Oomras | 699 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 518 |
| Westerns | 308 |
| Bengals | 59 |
| Egyptian | 70 |
| Total | 1,658 |

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 16,358 cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,424 " |
| Rapeseed | 1,837 " |
| Gingellyseed | 18 " |
| Poppyseed | 1 679 " |
| Castorseed | 3,953 " |
| Rice | 118,375 " |
| Myrabollams | 3 " |

## THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND SON'S Liverpool friends writing on the 30th August last review their market as follows:—There has not been much change in the market, and prices are about 2 points lower than last. In Manchester good business has been done during the week, principally for the Indian markets. Many private accounts state that the crop is in a very bad condition, and this is fully borne out by the weekly Bureau Report which could hardly be worse. Only Alabama and Southern Texas report an improvement, all the other states complain of rusts, shedding, insect hests, hot winds, etc. Some people say that the seed had badly deteriorated during the severe winter of 1898-99, and it will take two or three normal seasons to bring it back to its healthy condition. Reliable men in America, as well as here, are confident that the crop will not exceed 10, perhaps not even 9 1-2 millions, provided that the weather is favourable, and we have an open winter. With the crop being about three weeks late, an early frost will be disastrous. The lateness of the crop is all the more serious for Lancashire in view of the depleted stock in Liverpool. Unfortunately the chances of cotton in any large quantities coming here in October are very remote, because the Liverpool importer cannot afford to pay the price. One of our best informed and most influential representatives in Germany shares this opinion fully. He writes: I have easily been able to place all offers which I had from the south this week for August and September sailing to Bremen on the parity of 5'12 for middling, October delivery ex-warehouse Bremen while you quote October-November at 4'52 or fully 1-24 less. This proves that the Liverpool importer will be utterly unable to compete with the Continental buyer during September, and the unavoidable circumstance will be the smallest stock on record in Liverpool at the end of October. In the meantime Lancashire will certainly be compelled to buy more than the present average of 3,000 bales a day. September-October are still very critical months for the crop. Nobody seems to have the pluck to buy September-October, but I think there is money in it." We agree with the foregoing, and the same argument holds good for October-November. August has now reached a premium of 22 04 over August-September, of 42 1-2 over Sept, Oct. Spinners are waiting to buy their cotton in September thinking that part of the premium will have vanished. Far from that, September will be pushed up in its turn, and October will also put on a scarcity premium. Spinners cannot fall back upon reserve stocks, as they are exhausted, and next week all the mills will again start work. This has been our argument all along we expected to see the big advance some time in September. We may see it next week already, and we strongly advise our friends to buy before the Oldham mills restart work. Everybody saw a squeeze coming for August and September, and avoided being short in these positions. That the squeeze could be prolonged until October nobody would believe, and yet it is palpable enough now. One of our friends, a clever man and head partner in a large firm, has the idea, whether rightly or wrongly, that in a very short time the wants of the Lancashire spinner will be so pressing, and the scarcity premium become so enormous, that a difference of 1-4d. between each succeeding October position will be created. He recommends to buy November and to sell anything distant, and thinks that there is 2 1 per bale in such a straddle. Of course we only give this as an opinion, without endorsing it in any way whatever. Our own opinion is that instead of running a straddle it will most likely pay better simply to by any position. The chances are undoubtedly for another short crops, say 9 1-2 mlle. This added to the surplus in the visible and invisible supply at the end of this month of about 1 1-2 millions would give a total supply for the coming season of 11,000,000 bales American cotton, or a little more than the consumption of 1898-99 viz. 10,077,000 bales. Is it likely that the American farmer and exporter, prosperous and independent as he is, will rush to market at low prices a staple eagerly sought after by the whole world, when the supply promises to be far more insufficient than it has been during the season, now drawing to a close? Most likely for the greater part of the coming season Cotton prices will in the end prove very profitable. The result of the half-yearly stock-taking will be published on Saturday morning. Should the stock prove to be overestimated, great excitment may be looked for in view of the terribly depleted state of the stock.


LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE [4 TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA—September 19, at De Souza Lodge, No 1, Churny Road, Olinda, the infant daughter of Mrs and Mr L J E de Souza, Pleader Funeral will leave at 8 a.m. this (Thursday) morning. Friends and relatives will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOLMES—September 15, at Chetput, Madras, the wife of J D E Holmes, of a son.

DEATH.

CURRAN—September 3, at Wellington, Ellen Marie, the dearly beloved wife of Assistant Surgeon J F Curran, deeply regretted.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.


TRANSFRONTIER affairs have been so completely eclipsed of late by occurrences in distant parts of the world, that it will come as a rude awakening to many people to learn that an expedition against the Waziris is within the range of early possibility. The Waziris are the most warlike and perhaps the most stubborn of all the frontier tribes. Writing of them almost ten years ago to the day, Sir Robert Sandeman said:—"In dealing with the Waziris we should undoubtedly continue the policy which was begun long ago when Major Graham, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, took twenty-five of them into our service. When approving in 1866 of the step which had been taken, the Secretary of State wrote to the Government of India that the pacification of border tribes, by persevering in the exercise of humanizing influences, is more likely to be permanent than their subjection by military force, and I always shall therefore receive with satisfaction such proposals as that now before me recommended by our officers on the spot, which afford a reasonable prospect of rendering the people on the frontier line between our territories and Afghanistan peaceful and friendly neighbours." Since then we have had occasion to punish them and we have tried all manner of means to keep them in order. But now a writer in the Lahore paper declares that in the opinion of those who have had any opportunity of seeing how things have gradually gone from bad to worse during the past year or two, there is only one way of settling the problem, and that is by a punitive expedition. This, he maintains, has become an absolute necessity and the writer, who is an advocate of justice not mercy, says: Let there be no rushing in and rushing out, no more blowing up of towers, burning villages and destroying crops. Troops must remain in Waziristan until our demands are satisfied to the rupee. Let there be no squandering of money as compensation for crops and houses of friendlies—doling out money with one hand freely and accepting it next day as part payment of outstanding fines. Concluding his demand for the despatch of a force the writer, quoting a contemporary says:—"Let the expedition strike blows of the sledge-hammer kind. Disarm, as far as possible, by accepting modern rifles (not flintlocks, matchlocks, swords and pistols) in part payment of fines. And, once for all, or at least for some years, knock the idea out of the Waziri's head that he may rob, raid and murder with impunity subjects of the British Government."

We are not in favour of transfrontier parades in which the tribesmen are battered to pieces that our soldiers may learn their work and if the expedition can be avoided it should. But it seems that immediate measures of some description are called for. The charges brought against the Waziri, by those who wish to punish him are that he has misunderstood the desire of District Officers to work within the four corners of our Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes. The fines outstanding are in arrears, not because the tribesmen cannot pay, and so much in arrears that it is not believed they will endeavour to pay unless force is applied. The Waziris have gone back to their old habits. Endless inter-tribal quarrels and blood feuds resulted in every other man turning robber. And as we have treated them with leniency the situation is this that they have grown bold in their evil ways and are now raiding, robbing and murdering without restraint. Their latest escapade during the last few days has been to rob the mail. Sir Robert Sandeman in his time did not despair of reforming them without resorting to war. He was hopeful that the influence of their neighbours would have improved them, and in one of his letters to Lady Sandeman he wrote: "Yesterday (January 11, 1890), the Waziri headmen interviewed the Bugti and Marri chief. The Waziris said, 'How do you like the British? We are like birds in the jungle and know nothing; we have no corn to eat and are very hungry.' The Bugti chiefs replied: 'We were more of the jungle birds than you are when first the British Government took charge of us. We are now happy and contented, and do not wish to return to the jungle. If you are wise you will follow our example.'" But the Waziris are budmashes to the backbone, and it is to be feared none but severe measures will make any impressions upon them. The Lahore paper's correspondent declares that they have no intention of keeping their promises and no other course is possible but to bring home to them the joint responsibilities of the tribe at the point of the bayonet.

The late Sir John Adye warned us that the consequences of wars and frontier expeditions, which as a rule have been costly, and in some cases unjust, have not tended to strengthen our position either on the frontier or in India itself, and it is well, therefore, not to enter upon a transfrontier expedition if it can be avoided. The cost of such an undertaking is estimated at from twenty to thirty lakhs of rupees, and that in the present financial condition of the country should make the Government hesitate. Our Allahabad contemporary suggests as an alternative a scheme for confining the Waziris to their own hills and valleys, in the belief that by preventing them from grazing their flocks and herds in British territory, cutting off their supply of salt and other commodities, and closing the markets for their produce very severe punishment would be inflicted upon them. They would thus only have Afghanistan open to them on the west, and as the Afghans hate them with a deadly hatred they could expect no help from that quarter. To make the blockade effective it would be necessary to strengthen the cordon on the south in the direction of the Gomal and Wana as raiding-parties could make their way unless checked by patrols, and all channels of escape could be completely stopped against them. In order to carry out this scheme a mountain battery and two regiments would be required at or in advance of Dera Ismail Khan. This scheme commends itself until we turn to the reply of the Punjab Border correspondent who is most emphatic in his assertion that the very nature of the country renders such a plan unworkable, and that the only and immediate result of a Waziri blockade would be to bring down on our border villages bigger and more frequent raids; the roads anywhere near the border, and particularly those leading up from Dera Ismail Khan to Wana from Banu to the Tochi Valley and in the western portion of the Miranzai Valley up to Thal and beyond in Eastern Kurram, would be absolutely unsafe, and all convoys and travellers could only proceed under very strong escort. Although we would prefer any other means of dealing with the tribes people we cannot hope that an expedition will be avoided. It seems inevitable sooner or later and that being so the earlier it is undertaken the better, for the rest of the border is quiet, and it is not considered probable that any other tribe will join the Waziris in opposing us. These frequently recurring troubles with our savage neighbours are inevitable, and we fear must will be for many generations yet to come.

MR. J. W. MOLLISON'S paper on the cultivation of the betel palm, cardamom and pepper in the Kanara District, published as an Agricultural Bulletin, afford interesting glimpses of industries incidental to the preparation of those commodities for the market. The account regarding the cultivation of pepper in the Kanara spice gardens has been previously dealt with here. These gardens which are chiefly found in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas cover altogether in the Collectorate 17,000 acres. They are owned by Haviks, who are described as a shrewd, hard-working and well-behaved class among the Brahmins and are supposed to have come originally from Mysore. Though their methods of cultivation are ancient they are successful, time-honourd usage in this respect being probably the most suitable for the natural conditions of the district. Mr. Mollison gives an instructive description of the laying out of the spice gardens, which in each case follows the course of the old *nalas* that drained the valleys before the gardens existed. The sides of the *nalas* having been cut almost perpendicularly, the gardens are protected from animal or human trespass and are at the same time sheltered from storm and wind. The most suitable soil is a yellowish, red or reddish brown earth, locally named "kagdali." The natural fertility of the soil is not a matter for much consideration because the yield of the crops depends upon the quality and quantity of manure applied. When a garden is made, plantains are planted along the water-courses to give shade for the betel palms. The young palm trees which are raised in seed-beds are planted in pits two and a half feet deep and about three feet square; and in time the plantains are removed and cardamoms placed between the palms, pepper vines being trained on the stems of the latter. The betel trees come into bearing in about ten years and fruit freely for thirty or forty years. Each tree has on an average two bunches of fruit, a good bunch giving from 200 to 300 nuts. The branches are protected from the rain by hoods formed from the leaf sheaths which fall from the trees. The making of these protective hoods is an ingenious industry carried on by experts who come from Mysore territory. A good workman can make 250 hoods per diem and the making and tying them on costs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per 1,000 bunches and two meals a day. These workmen are expert gymnasts, for instead of ascending and descending each tree, having once climbed up they swing from one to another and rarely descend for hours. They also gather fruit by cutting the branches from the stem and in this way earn four rupees per 1,000 branches and three meals per day. In the monsoon when the stems of the trees are slippery with rain the climber overcomes the difficulty which has exercised competitors in greasy pole contests at home by tying his feet together round the insteps with strong bands stripped from the sheath and leaves of the betel palm. Instead of hampering him in the ascent this device helps him to grip the stem with his feet. Slung round his neck as he climbs he carries a wooden rest which he fixes to the tree when he gets to the top and seated on this he works away fixing the hoods or severing the ripe bunches of nuts from the stem. The bunches are lowered by being slid along a stretched rope held inclined at a considerable length from the tree. In preparing the nuts for the market the husk is deftly removed by means of the "hatti gatti," an implement resembling a sickle and a clever workman can, it is stated, husk 5,000 nuts per day. The rate of pay is one anna per thousand with two or three meals a day. After husking, the nuts are scraped free of fibre and are then boiled for two hours in water to which a handful of lime or ash of the bark of "matli" is added. The lime causes the water to become red or red-brown in colour as the boiling proceeds and a resinous extract from the nut makes the water become thick. The extract after having been repeatedly used for boiling nuts is exposed to the sun and after evaporation the thickened product is "kossa" or "areca catechu." The nuts after boiling are dried in the sun and sorted into three kinds, chikni or unripe, batta or ripe, and gotu or overripe. The cardamom trees are in bearing the year after planting and in a fully stocked betel-nut garden there can be from 300 to 400 cardamom plants per acre. A well grown specimen may yield up to 1-2 lb. of dry cardamoms but the average is about four tolas. For certain markets the cardamoms are bleached and that process forms an interesting industry in which women are employed. The process is one of repeated washing with water and soap nut mixture followed by drying, clipping of stalks which is carried on with amazing rapidity and sorting. The washers are paid three annas a day, the nippers can earn 2 1-2 annas per diem, a night watcher receives four annas and all other hands employed are paid two annas a day.

THE severity of famine is now diminishing in every part of India, and this is particularly noticeable in Bombay, Sind and the Central Provinces, wherein the worst features of distress appeared. According to the last returns published the numbers on relief in the Central Provinces fell more than 200,000, while in Bombay, including the Native States, the total decreased to the extent of 63,000. During the past month there has been a decrease in the former of over half a million persons, and in Bombay (British) Presidency nearly the same number have found their position so far improved as to enable them to live independent of state relief. The decrease in Native States in the latter Presidency has been more remarkable during the past four weeks. At that period the total on relief was 420,000, but the figures now stand at 152,000. With respect to the condition of the crops there is every sign that a bumper harvest will be gathered. The rainfall continues good and seasonable, and cultivation is proceeding briskly everywhere. More rain is needed in parts of Khandesh and in the Ahmedabad district, but in the adjoining collectorate of Panch Mahals crops have been damaged by heavy rains. Pasturage is abundant, and the condition of stock is improving in Gujerat and the Deccan. The crops in Madras have come on rapidly owing to favourable rain, and small cultivated areas are yielding well. Prices in Bombay are stationary but in Madras there is a downward tendency, which is more decided in Northern India. The crops on low lands in Bengal are suffering from floods, and the reports on the sugarcane crop in Balasora continue to be very favourable. In the North-Western Provinces the situation has improved and standing crops are flourishing in the south-eastern and eastern submontane districts, and the outlook, which was gloomy a fortnight back, is brighter in Benares and Jaunpur. Crops are ripening in Umballa and being reaped in Hissar and Gurgaon in the Punjab. Crop prospects in the Central Provinces are generally excellent, but the continuous rain is causing delay in several districts. The young crop promises well in Burma, and in Assam prospects of early rice, sugarcane, jute and tea are fair to good. The position in Berar is satisfactory, and Hyderabad agriculturists have considerably benefited by recent rain. Rajputana has received an abundant downpour, and in the Kotah Agency work has been retarded by incessant rain, which has damaged crops in a few districts in Central India. Young plants are in good condition in Baroda, and in both Mysore and Kashmir signs are not wanting to indicate a good harvest.

MR. EAGLESOME, Executive Engineer, State Railways, joins the British Colonial Office in Northern Nigeria.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MEADE, on return from furlough early in November, will again proceed to the Persian Gulf as British Resident.

PLAGUE attacks in Calcutta on Sunday numbered five, while the deaths recorded from that cause were returned at the same figure. The total mortality was 58.

SIR POWER PALMER, in the course of his tour at the end of October, will probably visit Dalhousie, and witness the hill manœuvres under the direction of General Morton.

THE railway line between Nanglai and Bahadergarh railway station on the Southern Punjab Railway has been breached by heavy rain. Passengers and mails are being transshipped.

MR. R. T. GREER arrives in Calcutta on October 6th and takes over the Chairmanship of the Municipality from Mr. Bright. Mr. Masters will continue to act as Inspector-General of Police.

ALL horse and field batteries in India are to be equipped with the spade brake as quickly as the materials arrive from Home. The tray system of ammunition supply is also to be introduced forthwith.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD has telegraphed to Sir Power Palmer:—"I beg to thank you in my own name and that of the Marines and volunteers of all nationalities for your kind and sympathetic message conveyed through General Gaselee."

SINCE attention was called last year to the backwardness of the military offices in the Madras Command in employing military pensioners, some improvement has occurred, and there is this year a total increase of 114 pensioners so employed.

BISHOP WELLDON leaves Simla on October 13th, visits Kasauli, Sabathu, Umballa, Jeypur, Ajmere, Udaipur, Indore, Mhow, Khandwa, Chanda, Nagpur, Raipur, Billaspur, Asansol, Calcutta, Darjiling and Krishnaghar, arriving at Calcutta on the 30th November.

THE Home authorities are now considering the question of drafts to be sent out in place of invalids and time-expired men going Home. Until this is settled no steps will be taken to charter vessels in India for the conveyance Home of invalids and time-expired men.

A FALLING off of 25 per cent. has occurred in the area under sesamum in the Punjab this year, due to the long continued drought mainly, and also to the fact that food crops are ousting all other crops in some of the districts. The decrease in area is confined to the unirrigated tracts.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND and Sir Francis Plunkett, the newly appointed Ambassadors to Madrid and Vienna respectively, arrived at Osborne on August 21, accompanied by Lady Durand and Lady Plunkett. After luncheon their Excellencies were received in audience by the Queen.

CAPTAIN A. S. COBBE, 32nd Pioneers, serving with the British Central Africa Rifles, was severely wounded on August 6th near Kumasi. This goes to prove that the 2nd Battalion of Rifles, which was sent many weeks ago to the West Coast of Africa, have been engaged with the enemy.

IT is understood the new 10-pounder breech-loading gun taking cordite ammunition will be ready for issue at Home by the end of next month. The Government of India have therefore asked the Secretary of Sate to have four batteries prepared for this country at once when the gun has passed the approving officer of the Ordnance Department.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS' liking for beer is strikingly illustrated in the Punjab Excise Report for 1899-1900 from which it appears that the decrease in gross income of all kinds of excise revenue—the first decrease that has occurred for 12 years, and amounting to only 15 per cent. on the income of the previous year, is due entirely to diminish consumption of beer owing to British troops having been no longer quartered in abnormally large numbers on the North-Western Frontier as they were during the disturbances of the two preceding years.

THE following is the latest of the many extraordinary stories the Ceylon paper tells of the island's unwelcome visitors:—"It is reported that a Boer prisoner at Diyatalawa has written to the Ceylon Government stating that Ceylon is an excellent gold-field, and offering his services as a miner, on the understanding that he be given £5,000 as a bonus. The prisoner is supposed to be one of the leading gold experts in the Transvaal, and he guarantees to find gold if Government will aid him in the project, and give him the bonus named."

THE Cholera returns of the 15th and 16th instant are: Abbottabad, No. 9 Native Mountain Battery, one death; 2nd-5th Gurkhas, one case; Delhi, No. 14 Co. Eastern Division, R. A. one death; Jhansi, 6th Madras Infantry, one case; Mian-Mir, Bedfordshire Regiment, one case and one death; Kohat 1st Punjab Cavalry, two cases; 3rd Punjab Cavalry, one case and one death; Erinpura Irregular Infantry, one death; Bhuj, 1st Bombay Infantry, one case and one death.

A MOST interesting description of the methods of cultivation of the betel palms of cardamoms and of pepper, in vogue in the Kanara district of the Bombay Presidency, written by Mr. J. W. Mollison, M. R. A. C., has been issued by the Government Central Press at Bombay. It is pointed out that the system of manuring with leaf-mould causes immense destruction to the forest growth, and Mr. Mollison recommends an enquiry into the efficacy of castor cake or safflower cake as a substitute.

THE amount of East Indian indigo landed in London during the first eight months of 1900 is 7,237 chests as compared with 9,682 for the corresponding period of 1899. The deliveries to the end of August were 6,191 chests as against 8,705 last year. The stock held in London on August 31st was 8,239 chests; in 1899 it was 11,180. The report issued by Messrs. Lewis and Peat, of London, states that the market was very dull during August. As far as can be judged at present, about 6,000 maunds will be produced in Bengal, and 41,000 maunds from the first cuttings in Behar. The outturn from the N.-W Provinces is expected to be fully 50,000 maunds

IN the Gurgaon district all the Famine Relief works have been closed except work on the Khol bund. It is hoped that the late rains have secured the crops everywhere, there is nevertheless some cause for anxiety in respect to the Rewari tahsil. In the Karnal district the crops are everywhere in excellent condition and are now quite safe, except in a few villages where floods have caused damage. Cholera is decreasing, except in the town of Panipat where it is bad. Fever is increasing. In the Hissar district the large relief works have been closed, but some minor ones have still to be kept open. The outlook is, however, on the whole, hopeful, water being abundant and the crops in good condition.

WE have received only the bare announcement of the murder of the Mahunt of Tirupati on Saturday, writes the Madras paper, and we cannot assign any reason for the dastardly act. The Mahunt, no doubt, had many enemies, but nothing, so far as we are aware, has lately transpired to indicate that any of them would deliberately compass his death. Many strange rumours are afloat in Madras. It is reported, for instance, that the Mahunt, in his dying declaration, informed the recording Magistrate that the murderer had told him (the Mahunt) that he had been ordered to shoot him by a certain person whose name was mentioned, and who had supplied him with a revolver for the purpose. There are other wild rumours of a kindred nature, but in view of the factious intrigues for which the town of Tirupati is noted, it would be idle to place any reliance on them. The deceased Mahunt was the seventeenth in the list of succession and the fifth Trustee of the celebrated temple.

IN the Central Provinces' Sanitary Report for 1899 it is shown that the total number of deaths (291,054) is less than that for any year in the past decade except 1893 and 1898. The figure for 1893 was very little below that for 1899; and 1898 was an exceptionally healthy year. Famine had been declared during the last quarter of 1899; but the death-rate for that quarter was even less than in the corresponding period of 1898. This is attributed to "the absence of disease ordinarily contracted in the damp months of August and September." There seems to be little doubt that the dryness of the months, August to October, while it operated to produce the famine, had this mitigating effect, that it diminished the unhealthiness of the autumn months. There is one very unfavourable feature of the returns, however, of which no thoroughly satisfactory explanation is given. That is the high rate of mortality among infants. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 103,022, giving a death-rate for infants of 352'99. This is partly accounted for by the exceptionally large number of births (449,895 as against 284,176 in 1898). But even this does not fully account for the high death-rate. A high rate of mortality among infants is believed to have been a special feature of this famine; and this may have already in 1899 begun to affect the figures. It is to be hoped that some sort of explanation may be found for it.

THE Prince of Wales arrived at Wilhelmshohe on August 22. A guard of honour of the 167th Regiment, with colours, was drawn up on the platform. The German Emperor, who was at the station to receive the Prince, greeted his Royal Highness very heartily. The Emperor and the Prince of Wales inspected the guard of honour and received the salute when the troops marched past. The royal party drove to the castle, where the Prince of Wales was received by the Empress. Luncheon was then served. The Prince left Wilhelmshohe at half-past two o'clock, the Emperor accompanying his Royal Highness to the railway station in one of the imperial carriages.

IF Brer Rabbit had taken part in the *Times* correspondence on the subject of "Artificial Thirst," says the "Westminster," he might have put his finger on the spot (to use a popular phrase) by repeating the wise saying he has often with admirable results applied in connexion with other subjects. "Keep yer mouff shet," might have been his advice, and, when all is said and done, that seems to be one of the best remedies against this "artificial thirst" from which Tommy Atkins has suffered so severely during the African campaign. "A man on the march," the "Times" tells us to-day, in summing up the correspondence on this subject, "who keeps his mouth shut would get through the day far more comfortably than one who keeps it open. In the German Army the orders concerning the various features of the faces of the troops during drill are as strict and concise as those concerning weightier matters "Eyes to the left," "chin up," are ordinary every-day expressions of the barrack-yard. Why not let "mouff shet" be added to the official vocabulary of the drill sergeant? It would be cheaper than the alternative of arranging for the supply of boiled and filtered water to an army in the field. Moreover, it would add considerably to the good looks of our men, for an open-mouthed army, like an open-mouthed individual, does not strike one as particularly intelligent

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Times":—A homely and touching little scene took place at Windsor some weeks ago of which no hint has yet been published. On July 2 Bishop James Johnson, of Lagos, the recently consecrated negro Bishop, escorted Mrs. Randle, an African lady, and her two little children to Windsor Castle by royal command. Mrs. Randle is a godchild of the Queen, and one of the children is a godchild of the Princess Henry of Battenberg. "Her Majesty," writes Bishop Johnson in the "Church Missionary Gleaner" for September, "granted the children the favour of kissing her hand, while she herself kissed them and their mother also, and gave some nice presents to the little ones." After kindly personal converse with them, the Queen turned to the good Bishop. "She made anxious inquiries," he writes, "about the present rising in Ashantee land, which seemed to have affected her much, and about the character of the climate at this time (which is a very wet season in West Africa generally) in view of the effect it might have upon her troops, and especially their European officers who are engaged in suppressing the rising." When the little party withdrew they were entertained by the ladies-in-waiting, and shown over the castle. The little scene—the aged Queen kissing the little negro children and anxiously inquiring about the health of her soldiers—is another instance of that tenderness and motherly sympathy which have endeared her Majesty to her people. The story of the Queen's connection with this West African family goes back a long way and is very interesting. Many years ago the then King of Dahomey gave a little slave girl, who was of royal blood but captured in a slave raid, to the late Capt. Forbes, commanding a British cruiser. Capt. Forbes brought the child to England and introduced her to the Queen. The Queen became godmother to the little African girl and had her well educated. "Sarah Forbes Bonetta," as she was called, married a negro merchant in Lagos. She had a daughter, who likewise became the Queen's godchild and was educated at the Queen's expense. It was this daughter, now Mrs. Randle, who visited the Queen with her children.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

### THE GERMAN NOTE TO THE POWERS.

### COUNT WALDERSEE IN CHINA.

### SICKNESS AMONG THE INDIANS IN CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

A circular from Germany to the Powers has been issued in which she states that she considers the delivering up to punishment of the instigators of the outrages is the necessary preliminary to the opening of negotiations with the Chinese Government and suggests that the Ministers at Peking be instructed to indicate the personages whose guilt is indisputable.

The German Note to the Powers further says that it is impossible to punish the numberless instruments who executed the outrages in China, but it is necessary to strike the instigators.

Germany is convinced the Powers would agree since their indifference to exacting rightful atonement would be equivalent to their indifference to a repetition of the outrages.

The "Daily Telegraph" has reason to believe that Great Britain and Germany are working in entire harmony and that it is morally certain that the majority of the Powers will accept the German proposals regarding China.

It is announced at Berlin that General Hoepfner who left Peking on the 10th instant with 2,000 Germans to attack the Boxers at Sianghsiang has abandoned the expedition as the Paotingfu roads were found impracticable for artillery.

Count Waldersee has arrived at Hongkong and proceeded to Shanghai.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

There are 91 Indian troops in hospital at Shanghai, chiefly from dysentery.

### TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The Transport Sumatra has arrived at Hongkong.

The balance of the Third Brigade has proceeded to Wei-hai-wei.

The Jelunga with invalids has sailed for Bombay.

### THE GUNPOWDER ACCIDENT AT TUNGCHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

General Gaselee telegraphs from Peking, dated September 15, that a serious gunpowder accident at Tungchow ti is believed, has taken place yesterday evening, while destroying the powder of the foundry in the Chinese magazine. The following were the casualties up to 5 a. m. of the 16th instant:—Captain Hill, Chinese Regiment, dangerously burnt over the chest, arms and legs, but there are hopes of his recovery as all his burns are very superficial; dead, Royal Welsh Fusiliers—No. 5009 Private Martin and No. 5078 Private Poddon; dangerous—No. 4568 Corporal Hughes, Privates No. 4137 Woga, No. 4061 Jones, No. 3953 Cook, No. 5733 Hughes; severe—Privates No. 5177 Gilbert, No. 5082 Hughfield; 1st Sikhs, dead—Lance Naik Sunne, Sepoys Gorindy, Ishar Singh, Har Singh, Nahal Singh Ishar Singh, Jeran Singh, Badhawah Singh, and Dewan Singh, dangerous—Ramotoo; severe—Chagweing; 7th Bengal Infantry, slight—Subadar Namkilawan Singh; dead—Sepoy Gingun Singh; dangerous—Sepoy Inder Singh, severe—Lance Naik Sural Sing; Chinese Regiment, rank-and-file dead, four; dangerous, six; severe, one.

### THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, September 18:—

The announcement of the Dissolution of Parliament, while not altogether unexpected in some quarters, comes somewhat as a surprise to all political parties. The Conservative organs are jubilant and confidently predict that the Unionists will have an overwhelming majority at the polls. The reasons given for such assurance is the fact that the Liberals are at present without a leader who can unite all sections of their party; that in any case they have no strong alternative policy or cry with which to go to the country and that they have not the power to form a strong administration owing to internal divisions in their ranks and the great number of faddists, all intent giving pre-eminence to their own particular crotchets.

The Liberal journals in the main condemn the hustling on of the Election as a piece of smart practice on the part of the Liberal-Unionists who think that in the present temper of constituencies a big tidal wave will carry them back triumphantly into power. The Liberal press are making the most of the short-comings of Government in the conduct of the war and their administrative failures, but the "Manchester Guardian," one of the ablest of Liberal journals, says: "It is useless to conceal that there are grave divisions amongst the party both on the question of the South African war and as to the terms of settlement after the war is over."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

A letter from Mr. Chamberlain to one of the Unionist candidates says that the principal issues of the coming election are the merits of the South African War and the nature of the settlement.

### THE ROYAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

The *Times* states that the Duke and Duchess of York will proceed to Australia in the new Royal yacht and will be escorted by cruisers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### FIGHTING AT KOMATIPOORT.

### PRESIDENT KRUGER AND THE POWERS

### KAFFIR ATTACK ON PORTUGUESE.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

General French with his cavalry has captured fifty locomotives at Avoca.

General Stephenson is nearing Nelspruit.

Generals Pole Carew and Hamilton are working towards Kaapmuiden.

Hildyard from Utrecht is moving on Vryheid.

A pitched battle has been fought midway between Kaapmuiden and Hectorspruit in which the Boers lost heavily.

General Pole Carew has captured Kaapmuiden.

The "Press Bureau" at Brussels which is controlled by Dr. Leyds announces that President Kruger submits to the Powers a plan for the autonomy of the Boer Republics under British suzerainty.

President Kruger is not sailing for Europe in the German steamer Herzog as was intended.

Reuter, Lourenzo Marques, wires that fighting is proceeding at Komatipoort, and that an ambulance has arrived bringing twenty Boers wounded and four British.

The telegram adds that 500 Boer refugees had arrived that night.

A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Lourenco Marques states that the Kaffirs have intercepted a Portuguese battery, which was hastening to the frontier, and that fighting is proceeding.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Lord Roberts has decided not to further deport the Burghers who are surrendering.

### CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

The following casualties are reported:—Died of pneumonia—Charlestown, 6th ultimo, 19th Hussars, Private E. Taylor; died of enteric—Ladysmith, 1st Gloucesters, Sergeant F. Brickaell; at Noowpoort, 19th May, Corporal J. Turner, J Battery; 1st ultimo, Private G. W. Fusedale, Volunteer Company attached to 2nd King's Royal Rifles.

Dooly-bearers Ramdeen, 69th Native Field Hospital; Binda and Bhairoo, 11th British Field Hospital, died.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Batten, 15th Bengal Lancers, is deputed to make a preliminary enquiry into the subject of the practicability of raising a Silladar Camel Corps at Dera Ismail Khan.

No less than 110 Indian Medical Service officers have been deputed to military duty since the commencement of the operations in China. Of this number eighty-seven have been withdrawn from civil employ in India, seventeen are Lieutenants who have recently passed out of Netley and six are officers already in military employ who have been recalled from leave.

Captain Turner, 13th Bengal Lancers and Lieutenant Norman, 11th Bengal Lancers, are appointed Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent respectively of the Remount Depot with the China Force.

Major J. C. Moore, I.M.S., now on leave in China has been instructed to report himself to the P.M.O, of the Expeditionary Force to fill any vacancy that may arise.

It is ruled that the Commander-in-Chief is the authority from whom military officers must obtain sanction before making any communication to the public press in explanation or defence of their official acts.

Early arrangements are to be made for the despatch from India of a hundred additional non-commissioned officers asked for by the War Office. They will be replaced from Home by the same number of gunners.

Officers on sick leave at Home whose regiments have gone to China are on return to duty to join depots in India.

The grant of half a lakh of rupees has been sanctioned towards the cost of altering the existing gun carriages of the Field Artillery in India. This should admit of most of the batteries in the Field Army being furnished with a long-needed spade attachment.

Some of the Cooly Corps sent to China are likely to return to India at an early date.

The balloon section which has been sent to China is the one which was to have been employed next cold weather at Rawalpindi.

The despatch from India has been sanctioned of a dozen non-commissioned officers for service as farriers and conducters of convoys with the Uganda transport.

Transfer to other regiments from 17th and 25th Madras Infantry of non-commissioned officers and men to the extent of a hundred from each has been sanctioned as a preliminary measure in order that the recruitment of Moplahs may not be impeded.

Lieutenant Scott, Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Corps, receives a commission in the Infantry branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bignell, officiating Colonel on the Staff at Nusseerabad, proceeds home on medical certificate.

Captain Fife, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, has been granted six months' extension of his appointment as Adjutant.

### CHOLERA.

Sporadic cases of cholera are to-day reported by the 25th Gurkhas No. 24 Company, E Garrison Artillery, the Bedford Regiments and Cornwall Light Infantry.

Cholera continues to be serious in Kashmir, this province, including Srinagar, having had up to date 1,041 deaths, while fifty-three deaths occurred in Jammu province during the last week.

### THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

To-day's play between the South Wales Borderers and the Hants ended in a draw, after a fine struggle. Two goals were scored on either side. An extra round was played for twenty minutes without changing the result.

IN Londonderry on August 16 a number of factory girls marched through the Protestant quarters of the town cheering for the Boers and waving green and white handkerchiefs. This aroused resentment among the other section of the populace, and general stone-throwing and fighting took place. The police had to charge the mob, and several persons were injured.

### THE SHOLAPUR CASE.

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The case against the accused charged with purloining document from the Sholapur District Court was resumed to-day before the Hon'ble Mr. Aston and assessors. The whole of the day was occupied in the examination and cross-examination of Mr. Shah, Pleader of the Sholapur Court, who stated that he had been engaged by one Kaliani, in a civil suit under instructions of the third accused and had seen a forged copy of document stolen from the court in the house of the first and second accused when the third accused was present. On enquiry by the Dis. Judge he gave a false written statement, but when Mr. Brewin took up the investigation and receiving a note from him to call he went to Mr. Pratt and confessed the false statement, asking for help. The Judge promised to do all he could on the witness speaking the truth. Witness was examined at some length on the motive of making the false statement, which he alleged, was in order to screen the second accused from the offence of removing the records to his house without the Judge's permission. He was cross-examined at great length in order to show that he had not spoken the whole truth before and was altogether an unreliable witness. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

### PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 19.

Plague is bad in the city, but up to date there is no case in the Cantonment.

The average daily death-rate from all causes in the Cantonment, including Ghorpuri and Wanowri villages, during the present month, is more favourable than in the city, where the death-rate is many times above normal. Inoculation is daily carried out by Dr. Frasier and Captain Gunn, the work of the Volunteers is capital. Hundreds of poor are coming for inoculation.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here this morning.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger 4 24-32.
The Manchester Market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 98 7-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 1-4ex. |
| 8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 109 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper | 63 7-8 |
| Bar Silver | 28 3-4 |

### FAMINE RELIEF IN THE PANCH MAHALS.

THE following correspondence and Resolution of the Famine Department were issued last evening:—

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1900.

Government memorandum to the Collector of the Panch Mahals, No. P.—1348, dated 16th August 1900:—"The undersigned presents compliments to the Collector of the Panch Mahals and is directed to request that he will be good enough to report what foundation there is for the remarks of Mr. T. A. Bailey on the Jhalod Poor-house published in the *Times of India* of the 15th instant. It is presumed that 'Limkara' mentioned as the close of Mr. Bailey's letter is Limkheda and is in Native State territory, but Mr. Stewart is requested to say whether no relief is given in the vicinity."

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, No. 6496, dated 6th September, 1900:—"I have the honour to return the copy of the *Times of India* of the 15th ultimo forwarded with your No. P.—1348 of the 16th idem and to report as follows:—

"The charges brought against the Jhalod Poorhouse by Mr. Bailey amount to 3, viz.—

1. There is a very large number of emaciated people.
2. Many of them had little clothing on.
3. There was no water in certain water pots.

"As regards the first it is unfortunately true though the people in Jhalod are not much more emaciated than in Dohad. People come in from neighbouring Native States in the last stages of emaciation when it is impossible to put any flesh on their bones. There is no ground whatever for the suggestion that they do not get the Government allowance of food. Lieutenant Morgan has been for several months in charge of the poor-house and pays the most careful and constant attention to it. As a matter of fact I have had to warn him to be careful not to let people have too much food as an excess kills them at once.

"Secondly, as regards clothes. Clothing has constantly been sent up and all patients in hospital are well supplied. Other people, ordinary inmates of the poor-house, are given clothing also, but it is pure waste of money to give them much as no padlocks will prevent their disposing of it. People must be allowed out of the locked enclosure for natural purposes and they sell their clothing directly they get this opportunity. This is not the experience of Jhalod only but of every poor-house and kitchen in the district.

"As regards the empty water pots, I will quote what Mr. Sinclair, who is supervising famine work in Jhalod Mahal, writes. He had been to Dohad to prosecute a fraudulent cashier and on his return he says—'At the poor-house I certainly found they had got a little slack, but this can be very easily accounted for as Mr. Morgan had been in bed. I was away at Dohad and Chhagania, the Civil Officer, was also laid up with dysentery. The empty "ghurras" which Mr. Bailey refers to in his letter were one of the very items of slackness to which my attention was attracted and I then and there gave orders that all the water women should be drafted on to the work next day and also gave strict injunctions that these water pots were to be always kept full in future.' This was on the day of Mr. Bailey's arrival at Jhalod. On the evening of that day Mr. Sinclair went to see Mr. Mulligan, the Missionary, who was then on his death-bed, and at Mr. Mulligan's house he met Mr. Fee and Mr. Bailey and arranged to meet them next morning and show them the poor-house. He continues—'Next morning I as usual started out at 7-30 a.m., and went over to the poor-house and saw that everything was in order. I then went over to the hospitals and did the same there. Again I returned to the poor-house and saw the inmates fed and also inspected the different wards. The inmates after having their food went back to their respective wards where they were given water to drink out of these 7 "ghurras" which were then full. The water women were then ordered to empty and clean all the *ghurras* and then refill them again. As it was then getting on for 12 o'clock and these gentlemen had not put in an appearance I went home to breakfast. I am told however they turned up at the poor-house shortly after 12 o'clock and while inspecting the place they came upon these 7 empty *ghurras*. This as I have mentioned above was owing to their having been emptied and cleaned, the water women having gone to the well which is about half a mile away to fetch water; they however returned while these two gentlemen were still in the poor-house.'

It would appear from the letter also as if the poor-house and hospitals were under different management, though such is not the case. Both are under Mr. Morgan, but you can keep people fairly clean and tidy in a hospital because they cannot move from their beds. Mr. Bailey is unable to conceive how a poor-house could get into bad condition when the officer in charge had been ill for only 3 days. No one could have taken more trouble over the poor-house than the late Mr. Mulligan, and yet when I rode over to Jhalod one day in the end of March the smell was almost unbearable because Mr. Mulligan had been confined to his bungalow for 3 days with fever. Mr. Morgan as a matter of fact got fever on July 30th and has been seriously ill since. I went to Jhalod last week and he could scarcely do an hour's out door work then without bringing on fever again, having rendered himself extremely weak by making his servant take him up to Mr. Mulligan's bungalow when he heard that that gentleman was attacked by cholera.

"With regard to the last paragraph of the letter, Limkheda is a station in Baria State. There is a poor-house at Dudhia about 3 miles off, where 160 people are fed daily on an average. There is no relief work close by as tank work has been impossible for some time, but the Raja has been employing the people on felling trees. Mr. Bailey does not specify the signs of distress he saw, but I presume they consisted of children begging. On my way to Dohad on the 23th ultimo I saw 6 children and on my return 8, of whom 2 were thin and the rest extremely well fed. For several months now this begging has been a regular business the children belonging as a rule to railway employes and others who live close to the line. There are a few such children at Godhra, but the worst station on the line for a long time was Sewalia in Kaira District, where there was a relief work and kitchen within sight of the train."

## ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

### NEW PLAY AT THE HAYMARKET.

### PROMENADE CONCERTS.

### NEW WORKS ON ART.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

NOTHING could exceed the delight and enthusiasm of the audience at the Haymarket Theatre at every stage of the production of the second Nell Gwyn play of the season. The entire company was called and cheered again and again, and Miss Neilson received an ovation which finally compelled her to express her gratification in a few graceful, heartfelt words. The success was by no means undeserved. The eye was enthralled from beginning to end by a succession of the most beautiful living pictures of a picturesque age, peopled with celebrated characters. The ear was enchanted by Mr. Raymond Roze's appropriate songs and dance-music and other incidental accomplishments; the acting was spirited throughout; all, in fact, that did not depend on the author was excellent in a high degree. Nor must praise be withheld from Mr. Paul Kester. He was perforce handicapped, as have been all the playwrights who have made Nell Gwyn their heroine, by the lack of ready-made dramatic material. Nothing in the life of the actress who won the heart of the King, and of the people as well, lends itself in the least to effective stage treatment. The author's task was to make bricks without straw. And Mr. Paul Kester found salvation, as did his predecessors at the Prince of Wales's the other night by making Nell the good angel of lovers in distress, the "dea ex machina" of the intrigue furnished by minor characters. This method gives ample opportunity for the representation of individuality, which is, after all, the chief requisite of comedy. Mr. Kester introduces Charles II. in a like manner—not as the chief agent of the plot, but as spectator, commentator, and final arbiter. He has not, however, supplied either the Merry Monarch or his mistress with the traditional wit that made Messers. Hope and Roze's play so entertaining; his Charles, whose "raison d'etre" is his wit, falls therefore far short of his rivals' King in spirit and effectiveness, and Mr. Fred Terry, whose make-up was as good as that of Mr. Frank Cooper, must not be held wholly answerable if he did not produce a rusult as satisfactory as that of his rival actor. The success of Nell Gwyn, on the other hand, depending much more upon what she does than what she says, enables Mr. Kester's heroine to outshine the lady at the "other house." Miss Julia Neilson looked the part to perfection, and the King's falling an instant victim to her charms—in the capital scene of the first act—carried complete conviction. What man on earth could have resisted the adorable familiarity of so sweetly beautiful a girl? Not only in this sense, but throughout the piece, Miss Neilson acted with a vivacity, a tenderness, an earnestness, and a sence of humour that carried all before her. She had so much to do and did it so well that the success of the play was never for a moment doubtful.

If Mr. Kester's dialogue is not equal to that of "English Nell," his plot is, on the other hand, considerably stronger. Sir Roger Fairfax, a former lover of Nell's, returns from exile, without the King's leave, in order to marry his sweetheart, Lady Olivia Vernon, a ward of Lord Jeffreys. In the first act Nell saves the lady from the insults of gallants at the door of the theatre in Drury Lane. In the second act she hides the lover in her house in Pall Mall. The King visits her, and presently Jeffreys' minions come in pursuit of Fairfax. The King withdraws to another room. The guards insist on searching the house. Nell stands in front of the door which conceals the King. Jeffreys removes her by force, and his Majesty is discovered—an excellent situation. Fairfax behind the other door is forgotten. But Jeffreys secures him at last, and in the third act he is tried and condemned, and Lady Olivia commanded to marry Lord Rochester, whom she hates. Nell, by assuming the judge's robes and wig, imposes on one of the servants and contrives Lady Olivia's escape to the Palace. In the pocket of the robe she discovers letters proving Fairfax's innocence, and in the end she succeeds in bringing about the union of the lovers, the favour of the King, and the dismissal from his Court of his notorious courtesans, Lady Castlemaine and the Duchess of Portsmouth. Mr. Louis Calvert played Judge Jeffreys with force and dignity; but he was scarcely the holder of the Bloody Assize, the awe-inspiring character of our imagination. As the lovers, Fairfax and Lady Olivia, Mr. Hallard and Miss Lilian Braithwaite had no great opportunities; for they were more sinned against than sinning, or rather took no initiative in the action of the play. Mr. Sydney Brough made Lord Lovelace too much of a buffoon; Mr. Lionel Brough was altogether admirable in the small part of Percival, an actor of Drury Lane. Miss Constance Collier and Miss Lillian Jefferds looked imposing and disreputable as the King's mistresses, and this is all that was required of them. Miss Mary MacKenzie prettily played the part of Tiffin, Nell's maid. The play is sure of a prolonged run, and as a series of scenes to illustrate the character and times of Nell Gwyn it deserves a visit from those who are not habitual playgoers.

The title of "In the Soup" at the Strand, is a little puzzling at first. Some might suggest that the French phrase, "comme un cheveu dans la soupe," is not inappropriate, and suggests that one cannot be quite enthusiastic concerning the arrival of the latest play in London. The late Ralph Lumley, of whom the present piece is a posthumous work, was a clever writer who aimed higher and more accurately than in the budget of complications the most intense moment of which apparently is deemed to lie in the humour of putting a soporific into the soup of a number of lodgers. Yet, if one merely takes Mr. James Welch into account, the piece is entertaining. It may be "vieux jeu," but it is very comic to see him as the distressed, fraudulent hero of farce. Of course Mr. Welch was made for vastly better work. He has been seen playing with real pathos in "Alan's Wife," and delight fully in his delicate humour as the butler in "You Never Can Tell"; after these it is sad to see the most versatile and perhaps truest of our broad comedians gettin laughter by dressing himself in the clothes of a butler several sizes too large and forced to violent displays of dejection and comic despair. The story of the Gillibrands and their lodgers is far too complicated and perhaps incoherent to demand, or at least deserve, retelling; indeed it is far wiser to find out what the play is about by indulging in outbursts of irresponsible laughter at the Strand Theatre than to read any cold-blooded account of a story that defies analysis and would succumb to it. After all the great gooseberry season, even if the great gooseberry has been swallowed by two wars, is the time when one expects the farce of mere merriment, the play which appeals to the careless, and "In the Soup" may well enjoy success: it is full of vigour if not vivacity, it is rich in energy if not in epigram, and it is capitally acted. Mr. Welch is inimitable and admirable, Mr. William Wyes is very comic, Mr. Beauchamp and Mr. George Mudie have some success, and Miss Audrey Ford and Miss Carrie Cronyn certainly pleased the house, which received the play very favourably.

Holding on their pleasant course the Promenades continue to attract capital audiences. Monday brought its promised Wagner programme; Tuesday had for its attraction a selection designed to celebrate our successes in the field; last night saw the first Tschaikowsky innings of the season. Where all runs so smoothly and on such familiar lines the critic's task is light, but a word of congratulation may be bestowed upon the excellent performance of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," which was obtained at Tuesday's concert. The thing was really a "tour the force" on the part of Mr. Wood, for as the quality of his choir was certainly little to boast of, so, one may assume, their rehearsals had been of the fewest. Yet by the sheer force of his inspiring guidance and unflagging energy a performance of quite notable excellence, in its regard for light and shade and other details of good choral singing, resulted. The orchestra likewise did all manner of justice to Mendelssohn's mellifluous music, while Madame Lucile Hill, Miss Anita Sutherland, and Mr. Lloyd Chandos took the solos. Other pieces in the programme of this "patriotic" concert were the "Trauermarsch," from "Gotterdammerung," Mackenzie's "Britannia" overture, Mr. Percy Pitt's strepitous "Coronation March," and last but not least the "Flying Dutchman" overture—the selection of which under the circumstances may be accounted a genuine stroke of humour. Yet other Wagnerian excerpts in the programme were the preludes to Acts I. and III, from "Lohengrin"—for which the reason was that this was the fiftieth anniversary of the production at Weimar of that exquisite work. The attendance by the way at this particular concert was by no means overflowing. In which thing, perhaps, Mr. Newman will see a sign. The "patriotic" vein may be overworked.

The making of bricks without straw was a trifle compared to the task of the chronicler of the doings of the Art World in the "Silly Season." The art publishers are on holiday, the exhibition are shut, the studio blinds are drawn close, and the happy painters, like mushrooms, under their umbrellas, are scattered abroad upon the earth, sketching as they will with no definite plan yet as to the masterpiece that is to bring in fame and shekels next spring. Who wouldn't be a painter, if paint alone were concerned and that nasty business of selling the picture and paying the butcher were blotted out altogether? Whatever his troubles, he is his own master; he can spend half his life in the open air, he can smoke all day long, and there is just a rare chance meanwhile that he may be creating something that will touch a responsive chord somewhere and outlast its fellows by a year or two in the Great History of Time. There you have the charm of the artist's life—in its freedom and its possibilities. The other side of the shield is often black as night, but it lies with the painter at the outset of his career to avoid responsibility. He shouldn't marry, for the joys of paint are enough happiness for anybody, and the joys of matrimony have an odd way of turning all but the greatest into "pot-boilers." Until the millennium, when of course artists generally will be handsomely endowed by the State and their brushes washed by highly paid Government officials, the painting profession will continue to be more or less precarious, and no one should grudge it the long holidays of the summer months denied to the other professions and to the unfortunate slaves of desks and offices.

The placid calm of the week has been scarcely rippled by the projection of Mr. Spielmann's little handbook to the Wallace Collection (Cassell and Co.). It does not unlock any of the hidden treasures of the Aladdin's palace in Manchester-square, for it is merely a republication of articles that have appeared in the magazines. The ground is still clear for an official handbook on the model of Sir Edward Poynter's magnificent catalogue of the National Gallery. Will not Mr. Claude Phillips take the hint? Failing this we can turn with some satisfaction to the series of articles promised by the Art Journal, the first of which appears in the September number. The publishers announce that they have got almost a complete set of the only negatives which exist, and these will be published from time to time. The "Pall Mall Magazine" article, to which reference has already been made, contains thirteen important pictures in the collection, and other reproductions will be given in future numbers. So that generally the public will have opportunities of examining their possessions in spite of the narrow restrictions of the authorities at Hertford House.

Mr. Heinemann's announcement that he will publish a series of character studies by Mr. William Nicholson is excellent news. Mr. Nicholson was awarded a gold medal in Paris, and he certainly deserved nothing less. As somebody has already noted, if a few of his imitators had been grouped around him at the World's Fair, the originality and distinction of his work would have been given due emphasis. His book will deal with characters from Dumas, Scot, &c., and will give him a wide field for some novel arrangements in colour and spacing. Mr. Heinemann farther announces the new volume on "Reynolds," by Sir Walter Armstrong, to be uniform with the "Gainsborough," already published.

A melancholy interest attaches to the September number of the "Magazine of Art," for it contains the last article written by the late R. A. M. Stevenson. In it he deals, in his own brilliant fashion, with the art of James Maris. Once again we are charmed with the accurately penetrative wisdom of his views on art. Never before was the work of the painter dissected with such intimate knowledge in such happy phrase. This article is of special interest in that Stevenson—alas! that it should be for the last time—deals with "decorative" and "naturalistic" landscape painting, pointing out the essential difference between work that is consciously decorative in intention and that which becomes decorative unconsciously in the effort to make the naturalistic motive "clear, effective, and consistent." Stevenson's text, like Ruskin's was "truth to Nature" but there the similarity ended, for Stevenson's truth was artistic truth, while Ruskin's was geological or botanical, or anything else by which the artist's vision could be humiliated by scientific knowledge.

## THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

### NORFOLK REGIMENT VS. ROVERS.

THESE teams met on Wednesday evening, when despite slight rain there was a splendid attendance. The Rovers were weakened by the loss of several of their best men, in consequence of which their combination suffered. The Norfolks pressed in the opening stages of the game, but throughout the whole of the first half the play was rather wild, and a slippery ball rendered accuracy more difficult. Driscoll and Alexander did some good work on the right, but they found Tyler and Macintosh required a great deal of attention. Tyler and his partner initiated some excellent runs but the other forwards did not shoot well. After the game had been in progress fifteen minutes the Norfolks pressed severely, corner after corner falling to them, but the advantages were unavailing. Scrafton at this point was very prominent in defence. Goddard got the ball away, and a free kick for hands gave the Rovers a chance but it was not taken. Tyler next put in a fine run but his centre went a little too far and the backs cleared. The Rovers after this continued to monopolise the play up to half time, at which period no point had been scored.

On resuming play the ball after a brief visit to the Norfolk goal, travelled to the other end of the field by the aid of Driscoll and Mackenzie, and Alexander completed the run by putting it between the posts. This reverse aroused their opponents, whose right wing came down the field with the ball at their toes, and Goddard missed a particularly fine centre by Tyler when the goal was at his mercy. Shortly after the Rovers equalised, from which point excitement began to rise. Just as time Driscoll added a second goal for the Norfolks, but previously Davis missed a very easy chance of scoring for the civilians. Scrafton took the ball down the field, and sent in a good shot, which was got away at the expense of a corner, and with the Rovers still hovering round their opponent's goal time was called.

Tyler was far away the best forward on the field, and he combined well with Macintosh. On the other side the forwards were weak, and although Scrafton did a lot of good work he has played better. Walton was more or less a failure at back, and the first goal scored was due to his heading the ball into the mouth of his own goal. For the Norfolks Driscoll, Mackenzie and Alexander played a thoroughly sound game, Mather and Henry also being conspicuous. Pearce and Rodwell were not as safe as they might be, and Tyler and Macintosh easily got past their defence. A draw would better have represented the merits of the teams, for the Rovers had very hard luck in not scoring on several occasions.

TEAMS:—Norfolks—Morley, goal; Rodwell and Pearce, backs; Mather, Henry, and Branham, halves; Driscoll, Mackenzie, Alexander, Millath and Symonds, forwards.

Rovers—Howson, goal; Walton and Reynolds, backs; Wright Lyons, Scrafton and Morris, halves; Tyler, Macintosh, Davies, Goddard and Firth, forwards.

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE local manager of the National Bank of India, Ltd., has received telegraphic advice from his head office in London as follows:—The net profits for the half-year including amount brought from last account amount to £72,980. The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 1 per cent, and have placed £20,000 to Reserve Fund, carrying forward £27,980.

## THE RANA SAHEB OF PORBUNDER.

### INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

AT the ceremony of installing his Highness the Rana Saheb of Porbunder on the Porbunder Gadi, Col. Hunter, the Political Agent, speaking to the Rana Saheb, said:—

I cannot proceed to the pleasant task which Government have directed me to perform to-day viz. that of installing your Highness on the *Gadi* of your ancestors with the powers attaching to your State without a few prefatory remarks as a tribute to the memory of your respected grandfather. I had the pleasure of the acquaintance of H. H. the late Rana Saheb for many years, and though it some times fell to me to carry out unpalatable measures connected with the administration of the State his Highness never displayed the slightest indication of personal resentment and our relations were always of the most cordial character. The same pleasant relation existed between him and the successive Administrators during the whole period of the British management. The regret I think was general that a chief whose private life was so blameless should not be able to over-come his conservatism and march with the times in the improvement of his administration. Your Highness will do well to keep before yourself for imitation the irreproachable private life of your grandfather. Your Highness, I am about now to confide to you a trust full of responsibility and anxiety but at the same time one, which if faithfully discharged can not but afford you life-long interest and satisfaction. It is now 14 years since Government were forced to assume the administration of your State during which period it has been brought from a condition of chaos and misrule into line with other States of its class in civilized administration and material development and it will tax your best energies to preserve its place and continue its progress. The following are some of the more conspicuous

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED DURING THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

which to-day comes to an end. When it was introduced in 1886 there was practically no machinery of administration. Courts of Justice existed only and there was no regular police. The Officials of the Revenue Department were left to find their salaries in their districts and corruption was consequently ripe. The administration of the port gave rise to constant complaints from merchants and strangled trade. The State was moreover kept in a constant state of unrest through the disputes with the Mhers, the hereditary landed militia of the State. The picture of the Porbunder of to-day is a very different one. Every department of a civilised administration has been created. A fiscal survey of the land has been carried out and the collection of the land tax regulated. The old irregular sihandi has been replaced by a regular body of police. By the reduction of Port customs, the construction of quays and improvement to the harbour entrance, sea-borne trade has been stimulated and the revenues largely increased. An Educational Department has been formed and Schools and Hospitals have been built. The disputes with the Mhers have been investigated and a permanent settlement effected. Porbunder is now connected with the rest of the world by the rail and telegraph, and important irrigation works have been carried out which it is expected, will add consider ably to the revenue of the State. For these works, an aggregate of Rs. 25 lakhs have been expended over and above the outlay on the Porbunder share of the Railway amounting to over 18 lakhs, while there is standing to the credit of the State this day a surplus balance of Rs. 10,73,772-11-3 of which Rs. 7,89,000 are invested in Government securities. I feel sure you will join me in tendering here a tribute of praise and thanks to the Honourable Mr. Lely, Colonel Kennedy, Mr. Morison, Mr. Quin, Colonel Snell, Colonel Fenton, the successive administrator of the State who laboured so successfully with you energetic state Engineer Mr. Benson to bring Porbunder to its present condition of

ORDERLY ADMINISTRATION AND MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

There are other improvements too numerous to enumerate such as Public office buildings, a town hall, High Schools, water supply &c. You have yourself witnessed these improvements from the beginning and must have been impressed with the complicated machinery and the many interests which are now to be confided to your care. To assist you in gathering the reins of government into your hands, Government have been pleased to allow the administrator and your friend Colonel Fenton to remain a short time as a special Political Agent. Your Highness.—It is usual and proper on such occasions to offer a few words of advice and encouragement to chiefs on the threshnold of their administrative career. In your case my remarks need not be lengthy for you are no longer a youth but have had experience of the world which must have taught you in which direction the path of health, happiness and self-respect lies. I am glad to hear that you are a shrewd and correct judge of character. This qualification will put you on your guard against those designing persons who are sure to attempt to ingratiate themselves into your favour to the exclusion of others. Beware of those who are always ready to pander to any weakness or predilection they fancy you have and above all, distrust backbiters: Watch against coming under influence of irresponsible persons. Depend upon it that they will turn it to their advantage and bring discredit on you. Let your responsible officials see that as long as they work honestly they may rely upon your generous support. If you desire to be a successful ruler, it is essential that you should study business habits. Method and regularity constitute the oil of administrative machinery and without them no work can be promptly or properly done. Divide your day into periods of business and recreation and have fixed hours for transacting business with your officials and for hearing petitioners. Be accessible to all and listen patiently to their complaints, a patient hearing often removes the sting of a grievance. There is no need for me to advise you to make periodical tours in your districts, for, I know you do this already. Obtain your information of the condition of your rayots first hand and give them opportunities of speaking to you alone. You will find these are effective checks on the nefarious proceedings of some village officials. In conclusion, I congratulate your Highness on succeeding to such a flourishing and interesting estate and wish you many years of health to further its prosperity and promote the welfare of your people.

THE RANA SAHEB'S SPEECH.

H. H. the Rana Saheb, in reply said:—Col. Hunter, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is due Colonel Hunter to your presence here to-day, that I am able to say that I have the honour of being placed on the Gadi by one, who besides being the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in Kathiawar, has spent the best years of his life in the Province and always shown the warmest interest in the well-being of its inhabitants. I have followed the address just delivered with great interest, forcibly pointing out as it does the onerous duties of the Ruler of a Native State and how these duties may be satisfactorily discharged. Undoubtedly my task will be a less difficult one than it usually is, as it is my good fortune to succeed to the charge of a State, the administration of which has been placed on a solid and firm footing by the British Government, but I recognize that it will be not the less necessary for me to put forth my best energies to cope with it. I sincerely thank you, for the kind words of advice to which I have just listened, for your good wishes for success in my future life as ruler of this State, and for the tribute of praise you have paid to the memory of my late lamented grandfather, whose private life was indeed an exemplary one, and who had endeared himself to his friends and relations by his simple habits, amiable disposition and courteous manners. He enjoyed your warm friendship through good and evil days, and I feel sanguine that in carrying out the duties which have now fallen upon me, I shall not miss the help and support of the same friendly hand. I am keenly sensible of the manifold advantages that have accrued to the State during the past fourteen years of British administration and I may be permitted to assure you, Colonel Hunter, that I shall earnestly endeavour to follow in the footsteps of those able officers, who were from time to time deputed by Government to rule over this State. To them and to my friend Mr. Benson, the State Engineer the inhabitants of this State are doubtless under

LIFE-LONG OBLIGATIONS FOR THE NUMEROUS BLESSINGS

which they at present enjoy. At the same time I cannot refrain from giving expression to my feelings of gratitude towards them for their personal kindness to me and for their earnest solicitude for my education, with the view to my filling in due time with credit the responsible position of the Ruler of a First Class State. Colonel Hunter, I assure you that the promotion of the happiness of the people, whom I am now called upon to govern, will be my first object of care, and as regards the officers of the State, I shall certainly show them that as long as they work honestly, they may rely upon my support. I shall not fail, moreover, to profit by your good advice warning me against the machinations of evil-disposed persons. I am glad that Government have been pleased to nominate my esteemed friend Colonel Fenton to be Special Political Agent in this State for some time, and I feel confident that under his guidance, I shall be able to steer clear of any difficulties that might beset me at the outset of my new career as ruler of this State. In conclusion, I would express my sincere thanks to you, Colonel Hunter, for so kindly undertaking to preside on this occasion, and to the gentlemen who have kindly taken part in this morning's proceedings.

THE Mahsud

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJI BHAVANIDAS BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Council Hall, when there were also present—Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. Soondernath D. Khote, Mr Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. H. Kennedy.

MODEL DWELLING-HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that Mr. K. M. Shroff had written, stating he had contracted to purchase about 3,000 square yards of vacant land at the junction of Kala Chowky and Parel Tank Roads with a view to construct model dwelling-houses for the working classes. One of the conditions with the venders of the land, Messrs. Thakersey Mooljі and Co., was that they were to construct at their cost a road parallel to the south boundary wall of the Western India Mills, so that a plot of about 250 feet in length might be opened up and present a frontage for building purposes. The width of the road would be 40 feet. The venders also wrote to the Commissioner that they would construct the road at their expense according to Municipal requirements and when ready the road should be taken up by the Municipality who should keep it in repair as a public road. The Municipal Commissioner considered the proposal would be of great public utility, and therefore requested sanction of the Committee to it and approval to the conditions regarding the construction of the proposed road.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

THE GRAIN COMPENSATION.

The Committee next considered letter from the Commissioner pointing out the resolution of the Corporation, which sanctioned the continuance of grain compensation to Municipal employes drawing less than Rs. 16 per mensem, up to the end of August 1900, but the rates of grain prevailing in the market had not gone down and that the compensation might be continued until the end of December next. The estimated expenditure for the four months would amount to Rs. 37,408, for which he requested sanction of the Committee and the Corporation.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation sanctioning the Commissioner's request, adding that the compensation might be continued until December or an earlier suitable date.

After transacting some more business the Committee adjourned.

## THE FAMINE.

### THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

| Name of Province. | Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works. | Gratuitous relief | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Provinces.** | | | |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 1636 | 3090 | 4726 |
| Bombay and Sindh ... ... ... | 653250 | 528517 | 1181767 |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 15169 | 2238 | 2440 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ... | ... | 1381 | 1681 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 21492 | 33638 | 58130 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 160933 | 176554 | 1957487 |
| Berar ... ... ... ... | 68153 | 122924 | 191077 |
| Ajmere-Merwara ... ... ... | 40068 | 21858 | 61951 |
| Total British Provinces ... | 963701 | 2517423 | 3481127 |
| **Native States.** | | | |
| Rajputana States ... ... ... | 61614 | 82032 | 143646 |
| Central India States ... ... | 37631 | 39934 | 77565 |
| Hyderabad ... ... ... ... | 257777 | 89505 | 357282 |
| Baroda ... ... ... ... | 42817 | 19821 | 63638 |
| Bombay Native States ... ... | 124401 | 38963 | 163364 |
| Punjab Native States ... ... | 11424 | 10865 | 22290 |
| Central Provinces Feudatory States | 5017 | 33019 | 38087 |
| Kashmir (Jammu) ... ... ... | 538 | ... | 538 |
| Total Native States ... | 552279 | 314181 | 866460 |
| Grand Total ... | 1514980 | 2831607 | 4347587 |

| Name of Province. | Present week. Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. | Increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **British Provinces.** | | | | |
| Madras ... ... | 1159 | 3090 | 4549 | — 177 |
| Bombay and Sindh ... ... | 590807 | 539267 | 1129574 | — 52193 |
| Bengal ... ... ... | 5265 | 7749 | 12954 | — 11151 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ... | ... | 914 | 914 | — 667 |
| Punjab ... ... ... | 5169 | 7084 | 36017 | — 22113 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 143385 | 1612084 | 1756469 | —201418 |
| Berar ... ... ... | 70336 | 106110 | 175465 | — 15612 |
| Ajmere-Merwara ... ... | 32941 | 21172 | 54093 | — 7761 |
| Total British Provinces ... | 848801 | 2320834 | 3169635 | —311492 |
| **Native States.** | | | | |
| Rajputana States ... ... | 29942 | 81271 | 111213 | — 32433 |
| Central India States ... ... | 29542 | 34030 | 59572 | — 17993 |
| Hyderabad ... ... ... | 197363 | 81820 | 279183 | — 78094 |
| Baroda ... ... ... | 33661 | 19454 | 53115 | — 10673 |
| Bombay Native States ... | 114987 | 36997 | 151484 | — 11380 |
| Punjab Native States ... | 10325 | 10192 | 20517 | — 1773 |
| Central Provinces Feudatory States ... ... ... | 4816 | 29223 | 34043 | — 4044 |
| Kashmir (Jammu) ... ... | 514 | ... | 514 | — 24 |
| Total Native States ... | 421857 | 291989 | 710146 | —156314 |
| Grand Total ... | 1269658 | 2612823 | 3879781 | —467806 |

## MILITARY NEWS

On arrival in India 2nd-Lieutenants Birney and Phillimore are posted to the Military Works Department in the Bombay and Madras Commands respectively.

Captain Bremner, R. E., is posted to the Military Works, Bengal Command, on his return from employment under the Foreign Department.

Captain Carrick, 32nd Madras Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant, Malabar Volunteer Rifles, "vice" Captain Harris resigned.

Lieutenant Sandeman, 27th Punjab Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the 2-1st Gurkhas.

Lieutenant Hodgkinson, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has been confirmed as A. D. C. to General Jennings, Commanding Oudh District.

Ten thousand pairs of hand-sewn boots, 15,000 composites and 2,450 helmets were sent to Cape Town, and 5,000 pairs of hand-sewn boots to East London from India on the 5th September.

Captain McClellan, 4th Dragoon Guards, is appointed Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling in the Punjab and Bengal Commands during the ensuing cold season.

The Royal Artillery and British Infantry Regiments at Quetta are to be supplied with iron cages in which to secure their ammunition.

## KARACHI AND OCTROI DUTY.

THE Managing Committee of the Karachi Municipality having considered the objections to the imposition of octroi duty on piece-goods received from the Chamber of Commerce and the native merchants, have resolved that it cannot be denied that there is the possibility of the duty adversely affecting trade of the port. The Managing Committee, therefore, are of opinion that in the interests of the Municipality, and of the piece-goods trade in particular and Karachi trade in general, the continuance of the terminal charges is preferable in every way to the imposition of octroi duty on piece-goods. It strongly urges the advisability of allowing the terminal charges to be continued in force at least until the plague has ceased to visit Karachi annually and the finances of the Municipality have recovered from the present depression, and the income derived from the land sales has once more reached its normal figure. If, however, the early abolition of the terminal charges is insisted upon by the Government the Managing Committee can only recommend that the local Government be asked to sanction the proposed one per cent. "ad valorem" duty on piece-goods, as that is the only available means now open to the Municipality of raising the necessary revenue. Referring more in detail to the objections of the Chamber of Commerce, the Managing Committee cannot agree with the argument put forward that because octroi is not levied on piece-goods in Bombay and Calcutta, it therefore should not be levied in Karachi. Such an argument applies not merely to piece-goods but to all other articles not taxed in Bombay or Calcutta, and "per se" cannot be admitted as sound, particularly when the Government will not allow, and the Chamber of Commerce itself is strongly opposed, to levying Municipal duty on articles that in Bombay are taxed by the Municipality and bring in a substantial revenue. Referring to another argument put forward by the Chamber of Commerce regarding the locking up of merchants' money by the payment of octroi on piece-goods, on the ground that piece-goods generally remain in Karachi a considerable time after importation before they are exported, the Managing Committee think this difficulty could to a great extent be overcome by the opening of accounts with reliable firms and by a system of bonded warehouses, as was done when octroi on piece-goods was previously in force. As regards the re-imposition of octroi on wheat the Managing Committee do not agree with the Chamber that it has already been proved a failure. On the contrary, during the year the octroi on wheat was imposed it gave the Municipality a net income of nearly Rs. 8 000. The Managing Committee, therefore, recommend that the terminal charges be abolished, and that the local Government be asked to sanction the re-imposition of the octroi duty on wheat previously in force.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 11th September :—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 5th September 1900, requesting sanction to take in hand the special repairs to hoisting ram glands and to plating and valve houses of Prince's Dock cargo cranes, for which Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively have been provided in the current year's Budget.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 10th July 1900, sanctioning the plans and estimate for the proposed construction of an upper storey to Transit Shead, No. 1 Victoria Dock. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 31st August 1900, requesting sanction to purchase, from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., 6 pile driving machines with winches, monkeys, triggers, chain, &c., complete at a total cost of Rs. 1,400 saying that they are required in connection with the work sanctioned in the Trustees' Resolution above referred to.

Resolution—Sanctioned to the debit of the estimate for the addition of an upper storey to transit Shed No. 1, approved in Trustees' Resolution dated 10th July 1900.

Submitted Trustees Resolution, dated 7th August 1900, approving of the plans and specifications submitted by Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Agents, the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited, of the three 4,000-ton tanks which they propose to erect on the land leased to them at Mody Bay South Reclamation, on condition that plans be submitted before the work is begun, showing the foundations of the moat walls and the positions and level, &c., of the pipe and valve by which the drain with catchpit in the tank compound is connected to the seashore. Read letter from the acting Engineer, dated 4th September 1900, forwarding with his remarks the plans referred to in the Trustees' Resolution above referred to submitted for approval by Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. Submitted letter from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., dated 1st September 1900, addressed to the Trustees' Engineer, requesting formal permission of the Board to commence the work of erecting the tanks.

Resolution—With reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 7th August 1900, the further detailed plans received from Messrs. Graham & Co. are approved, and the work of erecting the tanks may now be commenced.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "COROMANDEL."

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 5th September 1900, reporting that the s. s. Coromandel, whilst leaving the Victoria Dock for sea, on the 29th August 1900, ran into the Dock wall doing considerable damage to herself and the wall and forwarding the report of the Committee assembled to investigate the causes leading to the accident, who are of opinion that the accident was due to circumstances over which the Berthing Master, Mr. Hughes, had no control, and that neither he nor any of the Dock official was in any way responsible for the accident. The Port Officer has submitted the case to Government for orders, as the conduct of the certified officers of the ship is involved.

Read report from the Acting Engineer, dated 6th September 1900, explaining the extent of the damage done to the Dock wall and estimating the cost of repairs at Rs. 82, exclusive of engineering charges. Submitted memorandum to the Acting Engineer, dated 7th September 1900, requesting him to complete the repairs as early as convenient.

Resolution—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letter from Commanders R. W. W. Gordon and G. S. Hewett, dated 1st September 1900, reporting that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Assistant Port Officer on the forenoon of that day. Letter from the Engineer, dated 24th August 1900, reporting that the hay cinders from the Frere Reclamation have been removed and the ground properly cleared for traffic, and requesting sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 270 to cover the area raised by the hay ashes with about 6 inches deep of fresh earth, after the rains are over, in order to make it useful for traffic purposes.

Note.—It is proposed to sanction this.

A memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 4th September 1900, reporting that Padow Esoob No. 4871, while taking her cargo of coals along side the s. s. Pekin was filled with water owing to a strong breeze and high tide and sank at about 10-30 a. m. on the 31st August but that no lives were lost.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 7th September 1900. | Total from 1st April to 7th Sept. 1900. | For week ending 7th Sept. 1899. | Total from 1st April to 7th Sept. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into Harbour ..... | 14 | 400 | 19 | 412 |
| Vessels piloted out of Harbour ..... | 13 | 465 | 16 | 422 |
| Vessels transported ..... | 5 | 296 | 10 | 286 |
| Vessels attended to ..... | 1 | 43 | 0 | 25 |
| Vessels warped ..... | 0 | 33 | 0 | 26 |

## HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

448 00—Ardesir H D and Co—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata vs Marwady Jutmal Kanayalal—Payne G S and M. Part heard. Not to be called on.

Long Causes.

492 00—Muljee and R—Dewsey Shamjee vs Sundrabai widow—Wadia and G. Not to be called.

361 94—Kogelow G and W—Laloobhoy Chuganlal vs Narotamdas Inderjee Varshnow—Dikshit and D. Not to be called on.

374 14385 99—Ardeshir H and D—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla vs Abdul Kadir Hussonally Vasey. Not to be called on.

246 99—Captain and V—Sitaram Shanker vs Ganpat Bhikco and others—Smetham B and N and Chitnis M and M. Not to be called on.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370 170—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hutibhoy and another—Tsakurdas D C and H. Not to be called on.

Long Causes.

224 8315 00—K D Shroff—Keshrnath Anandrao Desai vs Powlabai and another—Khunderao and S. Not to be called on.

75 00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomonjee Shapurjee Choba vs Sahmshoud Hajee Mahomed—B M and M. Not to be called on.

812 99—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassam vs Bai Mamabai alias Mariambai—F and D. Not to be called on.

703 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdur Rehman Haji Goolamhoosein, &c vs Esmail Haji Abdulla, &c—F P Pavri. Not to be called on.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Commercial Causes.

434 00—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co. Part heard. Not to be called on.

422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.

472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

Long Causes.

260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard. Not to be called on.

397 00—Framjee and D—Aliadinbai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R B Mehta. Not to be called on.

2 00—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R. Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Company Ld—Payne G S and M—The New Mofussil Company Ld—Petitioner. Not to be called.

Testamentary Suit

1 1900—Madhavjee V—Oza Premjee Goculdas vs Gomibai widow—In person.

Long Causes.

76 1900—M J and M—Sonbai vs Lakhamsey Heerjee—Captain and V. Not to be called:

226 1900—M J and M—Bejonjee Nowrojee Dubash vs Manekbai and others—K D Shroff. Not to be called

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Dismissal.

124 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Huriram Mohunjee vs Lalbhai and another—S and M and R M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

510 1900—R M Mody—Bai Hurkorebai and another vs Balubhai Sakalchund and another—In person

For Investigation of Pauperism

27 1900—In person—Jankibai vs Sitaram Ahondew Vingerlekar.

Long Causes.

757 00—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damodhurdas and others vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Ardesir H and D and Thakurdas D C and H. Not to be called

150 98—Fyne G S and M—Mahomedbhai Hassanbhoy and another vs Rahimtoolabhoy Shamjee and others—Thakurdas D C and H. Not to be called

375 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Peerbhoy Cassum vs Sallay Mahomed Nathoo and others

287 99—Payne G S and M—Shamji Akbai vs Chagbai and another—Hiralal M and M. Not to be called

104 00—Sorabjee and J—Mariambai vs Ramibai and others—In person for postponement. Not to be called

539 99—M J and M—Girdhur Dalsukh vs Amirchund Khimchund and others—K G and W

588 99—E G and W—Jivanlal Ponalal and others vs The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China and others—C L and O and M J and M

85 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs Motilal Hurgowandas Wadia and G. Not to be called

655 99—Little and Co—Muljeebhai Nursey vs Walbai—H M and M Not to be called

433 1900—Crawford B and Co—L Green and Co vs Kashinath Sevakram Dave—B M and M. Not to be called

475 1900—H M and M—Ashabai vs Ebrahim Hajee Anna Mistry and another—Captain and V. Not to be called

482 1900—Ardeshir H D and Co—H Samuel vs S S Nagewker. Not to be called

48 99—M J and M—Jugjewan Muljee and others vs Kessowjee Canjee and others

251 97—F P Pavri—Tribhowan Jugjiwan and another vs Bhasker Shivram and another—Janardhan and A

362 9[illegible]—Thakurdas D C and H—Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy vs Fazulbhoy Jannahomed—Little and Co. Not to be called

53 99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co vs Dwarkadas Shamjee—Thakurdas D C and H. Not to be called

482 99—Little and Co—Goculdas Madhowjee and another vs Jevraj Nursey—M J and M

## THE COMING ELECTION.

WHEN and so often as any election of any member or members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament shall be appointed to be made, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery or other officer making out any new writ for such election shall, with all convenient speed after making out the said writ, giving notice thereof to the Secretary at War who shall at some convenient time before the day appointed for such election give notice thereof in writing to the general officer commanding in each district of Great Britain, who shall thereupon give the necessary orders for enforcing the execution of this Act in all places under his command. In 1847, Parliament was dissolved earlier than this—namely, on July 23rd. On that date the Queen in proroguing Parliament, announced her intention immediately to dissolve it; and it was accordingly dissolved by proclamation on the same day, and the writs were dispatched by that evening's post. The same course (dissolution by proclamation, has also been adopted on later occasions, and is now (1883) the usual practice.

During the Parliamentary Session just closed there has not been a single change in the strength of parties, although fifteen bye-elections have been held. Three of the elections were in Ireland. Of the remaining twelve, in Great Britain, ten were in constituencies that had been represented by Unionists, and here Ministerialists were again elected. Only two Liberal seats fell vacant and both were held by the party with but slight reduction in the majority.

While not a single member of the House of Commons has died during the Session, the House of Lords has lost by death no fewer than thirteen of its members.—Lord Manvers, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Lyveden, Lord Harrowby, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Londesborough, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Radnor, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Airlie, Lord Monson, Lord Loch, and Lord Kensington. It is curious also to note that whereas three out of the thirty-six peers who have been serving in South Africa lost their lives while on duty (Lords Airlie, Winchester, and Kensington), not one of the twenty-eight members of Parliament engaged in the war has been killed.

The list of members who will not contest their seats again includes :—

On the Government side, Viscount Chelsea will vacate Bury St. Edmunds, while Sir Donald Currie, like his brother shipowner, Sir Thomas Sutherland, is weary of Westminster for four generations, will break with Perthshire; General Russell will retire from Cheltenham, while Mr. Michael Biddulph, the Parliamentary veteran of a family that has been represented at Westminster for four generations, will break this record by handing over the Ross Division of Hereford to another candidate.

The rest number Mr. Faithfull Begg, and Mr. Bailey, the rich hotel-keeper who holds Walworth; Mr. Lafone, of Bermondsey; Captain Authur Philipotts, of Torquary; Mr. Usborne, of Chelmsford, Mr. Harry Seymour Foster, of Lowestoft, and Mr Lewis Fry, the great chocolate merchant of Bristol In Wales, Mr. Tudor Howell will retire from Denbigh Boroughs.

There are not so many Liberal members who wish to give up the battle of politics, but Sir Charles Cameron will not seek election again at Glasgow where Professor Murrison will take his place. Professor Edwards of Merionethshire the shyest man in the House, who has never been known to ask a question will get back to his books, and Mr. Herbert Lewis will probably not fight his seat again. Sir Samuel Montagu will give up Whitechapel. Sir William Wills, East Bristoll and Mr. Joseph Arch North-West Norfolk.

The Liberals are confident that they will capture some of the seats present Ministerialists are vacating for new candidates and count especially on winning Eastbourne, where Admiral Field has retired and the St. Rollox division of Glasgow, with Mr Faithfull Begg gone and they are very cheerful about Bermondsey, Walworth, and Denbigh Boroughs, for a new candidate is never the same as the old member.

Sir Reginald Hanson having vacated his seat in the City, Sir Joseph Dimsdale was the other day chosen by the City of London Conservative association to take his place as candidate. Sir Edward Clarke, whose name was mentioned, wrote to the association that in the circumstances it would be quite impossible for the party organisation to support him, although he had long cherished the hope of representing his native city. He therefore promised to take no part in the forthcoming election.

When the House of Commons reassembled at the begining of the session it was six members short of its full complement, the vacant seats being South Mayo, York, London University, the Newark Division of Notts, Mid Armagh, and the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. If the constituencies in which elections are pending be classified according to their recent representation the composition of the popular Chamber now works out as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Conservative ..... | 333 | 399 |
| Liberal Unionists ..... | 66 | |
| Liberals ..... | 188 | 270 |
| Anti-Parnellites ..... | 71 | |
| Parnellites ..... | 11 | |
| Speaker ..... | 1 | |
| Total ..... | 670 | |
| Unionist majority ..... | 129 | |

Since the general election the Liberals have captured 14 seats—Southampton, Somerset (Frome), Essex (Walthamstow), Lancashire (Middleton), Tower Hamlets (Stepney), Reading, Lancashire (Southport) and Oldham (2) from the Conservatives, and the Wick Burghs, South-East Durham, Wiltshire (Cricklade), South Norfolk, and South Edinburgh from the Liberal Unionists—their only losses being York and Durham, which fell into the hands of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists respectively, and Grimsby, which, although still represented by Mr. Doughty, is now classed as a Liberal Unionist seat. Other changes have resulted from the voiding of Judge Daly's election, the elevation of Lord Russell and Sir H. Farquhar to the peerage, the promotion of Mr. W. Kenny to the judicial Bench, and the death of Mr. George Dixon and Sir John Mowbray—Anti-Parnellite succeeding Parnellite at Limerick, Liberal Unionists taking the place of Conservatives in the representation of Dublin University and Oxford University, and Conservatives succeeding Liberal Unionists in Dublin. (St. Stephen's, Green), West Marylebone, and Birmingham (Edgbaston); also from the voluntary adoption by Mr. Coghill, who was elected as a Liberal Unionist, of the name Conservative, and from Mr. George Whiteley's conversion to Liberalism.

As some doubt seems to exist as to who is now the "Father of the House of Lords," it may be noted that since the death of the Earl of Mansfield 18 months ago, this position has been held by Lord Templemore, who succeeded his father as second baron in 1837 and took his seat in the House of Lords on June 15, 1842, the day after coming of age. Next in point of precedence are the Earl of Leicester, who succeeded to the earldom in June, 1842, and took his seat on April 29, 1844; Lord Nelson, who succeeded to the earldom at the age of 12, and took his seat on February 4, 1845; and the Earl of Munster, who succeeded his father as second earl in 1842, and took his seat on coming of age 3 years later (May 30, 1845).

A London correspondent writing the other day said one of the Irish members who has just come back from Ireland, and has been busy in the campaign on behalf of the United League says his impression is that the League is growing rapidly, and is likely to sweep Ireland. "He even thinks that Mr. Timothy Healy, who has consistently opposed this new development, may not be returned again at the general election. I have my doubts on that point, as I have not unfrequently heard Irish members prophesy the speedy extinction of political opponents who are still in the land of the political living. Besides, Mr. Healy is one of those politicians who thrive on fighting. But he will not be helped by the testimonial in the "Times," and his defence of landlords against the League scarcely seems likely to be a popular line. He intends, I am told, to fight all along the line. He has just captured the Redmondite paper, and he will probably put up candidates in many Irish constituencies."

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st September 1900, on 401 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ..... | 94,000 | 1,66,000 | 4,000 | 2,64,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 234 | 320 | 9 | 573 |
| For previous 8 weeks of half-year | 7,00,731 | 16,80,463 | 26,120 | 24,07,314 |
| Total for 9 weeks ... | 7,94,731 | 18,46,463 | 30,120 | 26,71,314 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..... | 90,433 | 2,02,889 | 5,310 | 2,96,623 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 196 | 440 | 12 | 648 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 7,79,626 | 15,31,119 | 24,982 | 23,35,727 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 34,623
Increase to date ..... " 3,35,587

### INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 1st September, 1900.

| Description. | 1900. | 1899. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open ... | 1,130 | 1,130 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers | 39,175 | 34,516 | 4,629 | ... | 40,765 | ... |
| Parcels, &c. | 69,289 | 73,121 | ... | 3,832 | 3,64,751 | ... |
| Goods ..... | 3,781 | 6,089 | .. | 2,308 | ... | 14,891 |
| Other earnings ..... | | | | | | |
| Total for week | 1,12,245 | 1,13,756 | ... | 1,511 | .. | ... |
| Aggregate ... | 13,94,898 | 10,04,270 | ... | ... | 3,90,628 | ... |

## WITH OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

### IN SOUTH AFRICA AND CHINA.

LORD ROBERT'S later message conveys the most encouraging news which we have received from South Africa for a considerable time. Lord Roberts is of opinion that De Wet has found it hopeless to make his way eastward with his guns and wagons, and has consequently doubled on his tracks and is now hastening south with a limited commando, with the intention of re-crossing the Vaal and renewing his attempts upon our communications in the Orange River Colony.

There is no mention of the considerable force lately reported to be under the orders of Delarey, but we are told that Baden-Powell has been in contact with Grobelar's rear-guard, and has driven it before him, apparently in a sort of running fight. The fact that President Steyn is reported to be making his way to Machadodorp to join President Kruger there indicates that Steyn accompanied De Wet's force till it turned southward again, but I hardly credit the statement that De Wet's move from the Orange River Colony was prompted solely by the desire to convey the ex-President of the Free State.

I gather from the general tone of Lord Roberts' despatch that he believes the end to be not far distant, but it must be noted that he has formed this impression, providing that I am not wrong in assuming him to have formed it, on reports received from his scouts and intelligence department which may or may not be justified by the facts.

It is still quite possible that De Wet may not have retraced his steps as reported, but may have merely detached a force under a subordinate commander in order to again attempt the interruption of our communications, while himself pressing on to a temporary asylum in the bush veldt, and it is also possible that Grobelar's rear-guard, with which Baden-Powell has been engaged, is covering the eastward movement of De Wet and Grobelar's combined forces.

We must not forget that hitherto the bulk of the information collected by our intelligence Department has been very far from reliable, though when I say this I must not be taken as reflecting upon the staff officers of the department, who have undoubtedly done their best in the face of tremendous difficulties. Consequently, though I am personally rather inclined to once more take a sanguine view of the situation, I hardly feel justified in insisting that others should do the same, or that the opposition to our forces is about to collapse.

I have not been surprised at reading lately in the telegrams from Pretoria that the Boers are reported to have abandoned their intention of making a stand at Machadodorp or Barberton, because, as my readers may recollect, I have never believed that they intended making a stand anywhere. The general impression in Pretoria now appears to be that the Boers will strike northwards from Machadodorp, avoiding the Lydenburg district, and will await the advent of spring in the healthiest portions of the bush veldt, where they may have already accumulated supplies and where they may expect find sufficient grass still remaining to feed their cattle and horses.

Such a plan of campaign has many points in its favour, and, if the enemy still have any idea of prolonging their resistance to the bitter end, I can quite well believe that this plan may be the one which they will adopt. Should that be so, our task will be no easy one; it is not easy to say off-hand whether we should do well in endeavouring to follow them up in such difficult country, or whether it might not be better to attempt to isolate them by a chain of fortified posts while endeavouring to pacify the extensive territories which we have already taken under our flag.

I think we may safely trust Lord Roberts to adopt the wisest course; meanwhile it is quite clear that every effort must be made to break up those commandos still operating in comparatively open country.

I see that certain correspondents assert that, had Lord Roberts's orders been carried out to the letter, De Wet would infallibly have been headed off and captured. It is very possible that this may be true enough, but I do not see how any correspondent can be in a position to make such an assertion, as the orders issued by Lord Roberts must have undoubtedly been confidential, and I cannot conceive any circumstances under which they could have come, in their entirety, under the eyes of any correspondent.

I take it that correspondents are sent out to furnish the public with information on matters of fact; when they enter into speculation on military matters, for which they are fitted neither by their training nor by their experience, with one or two exceptions, they only succeed in making themselves ridiculous.

I lately received from a correspondent copies of some most interesting letters from his son in the Cape Mounted Rifles, for which I am much indebted to him. I hope I have not kept the letters too long by me. As I have, perhaps rashly, entered the already crowded lists of those intending to write some sort of narrative of this campaign, I shall be very glad to receive from any of my readers letters or any other documents throwing light upon any of the darker recesses in the history of the struggle.

The little news which comes from China is somewhat flattering to our self-esteem, which must have rather suffered of late, as every report argues that our troops have behaved with their usual gallantry, and that their efforts appear to have been directed with skill.

I am glad to find that my anticipations as to the indifferent fighting qualities of the Chinese troops, when led by Chinese generals, have been fully borne out by our experiences, but we must avoid the tendency to rush headlong into the other extreme and regard the Chinese forces as altogether beneath contempt.

There appears to be every reason to believe that attempts will be made, if they have not been made already, to again interrupt telegraphic communication between Pekin and Tientsin. Under these circumstances I am very anxious to know why wireless telegraphy is not given a trial. There should be no difficulty in communicating between Pekin and Tientsin by means of wireless telegraphy, though it would probably be necessary to establish an intermediate station at Yangtsun, which is already strongly held by the allied troops. By the bye, I am equally puzzled by the fact that no use has apparently been made of wireless telegraphy in South Africa, though several sets of apparatus have been sent out many months ago, and though there have been innumerable cases where its use would have been invaluable. Perhaps our curiosity on this point, and on some others, may be satisfied after the war has come to an end.—*Westminster.*

## BALLOON ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

A PANIC occured at Vincennes on August 26th owing to the explosion of a balloon. An ascent was promised, and a large crowd collected; but owing to the high wind, the balloonists hesitated to go up. The crowd becoming impatient, it was decided to let go, and the balloon was at once caught by the wind and carried against the telegraph wires. Rebounding, it came in contact with some houses and carried away a chimney, again rebounding on to the wires, where a short circuit seems to have been formed, for the balloon caught fire and exploded. The crowd bolted, and women and children were knocked down and trampled upon. The two balloonists escaped, one by clinging to the wires and the other to the wrecked car. Several houses were set on fire in the vicinity of the balloon, and much damage was done.—*Daliel.*

## ANOTHER WASTE PRODUCT UTILISED.

MANY of the most interesting chapters of industrial history are those which tell the story of the utilisation of waste products. Another notable one has just been added to the list of such discoveries. In the glass trade there is an enormous waste amounting to thousands of tons every week, of the mixture of glass dust and sand, resulting from grinding glass plate to a smooth surface. This material, it has now been discovered, can be so treated as to make excellent bricks; and one of the largest firms in the glass trade, whose waste in tons runs to over four figures a week, has already laid down special plant for turning out the new material. So that we may all be living in glass houses at some future date.

## DARING JEWEL ROBBERY IN KENSINGTON.

ON 25th August last a daring robbery was perpetrated at the premises of Mr. Dresdan, jeweller and watchmaker, High-street, Kensington, resulting in the loss of a tray of expensive diamond rings, about forty in number. Mr. Dresden was alone in the shop, and no less than three men were concerned in the robbery. Whilst one induced Mr. Dresden to go outside to point out an article in the window, a confederate slipped in, opened the inner case of the windows, and seized the tray of rings, whilst the third shielded his entrance into the shop.

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## WHICH SEX IS THE BRAVER WHEN FACING DEATH?

HEROISM, courage, and fortitude are human qualities belonging to the entire human race at large, and are not confined to any age or condition. Nature is kind, and when the time comes almost every one is ready to die. Yet the period of life at which death arrives, the form it takes, the time for preparation, the circumstances, the temperament of the person about to die, all have an influence and increase or decrease natural bravery.

"Execute this man first," said the great Mme. Roland, pointing to a friend, "for he has not courage sufficient to see me die." He wish was gratified, and when her own head fell into the basket the executioner relates that streams of blood gushed up like fountains from the large arteries in the neck, something that seldom happens, for terror slows the circulation and numbs the heart. Mme Roland died as she had lived—bravely. Hers was sublime fortitude a radiant courage in face of disaster. The time the circumstance, the act of saving another pain and anguish together with the strength of her mind and body her temperament, made it possible for her to meet death as calmly as if it were a sleep of hours instead of ages. Women generally have a firmer faith in the Christian religion than men and its teachings in regard to a future life naturally for them mitigate the sting of death to a greater degree. To the upright the transition is as easy as stepping through an open door into another house. One such woman showed quiet fortitude to a remarkable degree. Suffering severe pain intermittently for years—pain due to an aggravated heart trouble—the time came when all her forces tended to extinction, when "death came a-knocking at the door." In turn each member of the family was called to listen to a brief farewell—the little children, husband, father, brothers, and sisters—and to receive a loving message for the absent. Then, turning to a nurse, she said quietly, "There is nothing more that can be said now, so I shall not speak again." And turning her face to the wall, she rested with closed eyelids for nearly an hour, when "sweet, amiable death," as Shakespeare calls it, stilled forever the tired heart. For many women it does not require much courage to die—just to stop breating and be at rest—so hard for them is the strife and turmoil, the strain and struggle of daily living. "Why bother about dying?" said one such humble philosopher. "Either you've reached home or you're nowhere. And both ways are better than this." The plight of being alive presses heavily upon women who have survived their loved ones and who have outlived their social position.

Off the west coast of Africa a ship suddenly struck a rock and began filling with water. An officer walked through the bright moonlight telling each passenger that the vessel was going down; that rescue would be impossible. Some of the men fainted at the thought of those dependent upon them, their business liabilities and matters of personal honour. A mother sat in a stateroom with two sleeping children. "Will it be long before we go down?" she asked quietly. "No; only a short time," the officer answered. "Then I'll not wake the children," she said, and with a calm smile she awaited what seemed to be the inevitable. Happily, all were rescued.

"Listen! I want to speak to you," said a woman a few weeks ago standing at an open porthole penned in amid the flames of the Saale in the Hoboken disaster. The face was so swollen in its horror of agony that rough men turned away from the lurid spectacle. "Listen! I have a message. Remember it! It is too late to save me! I am dying! It will soon be over! Send a message to my mother!" She gave the name and residence, "Tell her that my last thought was of her. Tell her to take all my money from the bank; it is hers. God save us all!" A burst of flame, and the face disappeared. So died this steadfast daughter.

## PURELY PERSONAL

THE Duke of Connaught, during the official tour he has just made in the South of Ireland, revisited the gay little town of Fermoy, where he was quartered before his marriage. Nowhere did he get a more enthusiastic welcome, for his residence there and his many unostentatious acts of kindness are well remembered, despite the years which have elapsed. The Duke, all the time he was at Fermoy, mixed freely in the local society and was immensely popular. The officers' wives and other ladies in the neighbourhood did not at first presume to invite him to their entertainments but the Duke soon made it known that he wished to go about unceremoniously, and when he heard that the wife of a local clergyman intended giving an afternoon party went up to her the next time they met and said in his pleasant way, "I hear you are having a party next week, and hope you will invite me". Talking of lawn tennis one day to some ladies, he told them that his "sister Beatrice" played very well, his unceremonious allusion to the Princess being much appreciated. Lately the Duke has been winning golden opinions in each place he visited, for he is the personification of tact and of affability,

During his stay in Cork, the Duke of Connaught was the guest of Major-General Sir Hugh and Lady McColmont. Sir Hugh was for some years M.P. for North Antrim, resigning his seat when appointed to his present command. Thorough by nature and practice, he is a capable soldier of the progressive, not-sparing-himself order. He hunts is a first-rate shot, does not disdain the bicycle, and makes himself agreeable wherever he goes. Lady McColmont (a sister of Lord Clanmorris) is one of the straightest and hardest riders to hounds in the kingdom, well maintaining the sporting reputation of her native county, Galway. She has a slight figure and large dark hazel eyes which are singularly attractive, while her manner is at once frank and fascinating. Hunting and gardening are her favourite outdoor pastimes, but she has most artistic tastes and few people can beat her in the matter of household arrangements or as a hostess.

I was present (says a Birmingham correspondent) at the wedding of Miss Ethel Chamberlain, the youngest daughter of the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Whitmore Lionel Richards, and I could not help noticing the extreme gravity of the Right Hon. Joseph's demeanour throughout the whole of the proceedings. A wedding party is usually happy and gay; Mrs. Chamberlain smiled delightfully on all there, but if any such emotion was in the mind of the Colonial Secretary, it certainly was not reflected in his face. Yet he was amid the scenes of his earliest days in Birmingham. In the Sunday-school attached to the Church of the Messiah (where the ceremony was performed) he acted as a teacher for many years marching to and fro before his class with the inevitable eye-glass, but wearing his top-hat and overcoat, and pointing the moral of his lessons with his umbrella.

The church, it may be noted, belongs to the Unitarians; it is built over one of the many canal branches that run through the centre of Birmingham, and a local wag (Dr. Sebastian Evans, to wit, who was then Editor of the "Birmingham Daily Gazette"), who noticed these facts, delivered himself of the following lines:

"They say St. Peter's diocese
Is built upon a power of keys;
Our Church, a trifle heterodox,
Is built upon a power of locks."

Hardly a stone's throw from the Church is Nettlefold's screw factory, of which Mr. Chamberlain in early life was a part proprietor, and from which he retired in 1874 with a huge fortune. The Nettlefold "girls" did not forget this fact when they assembled in strong force outside the gates of the church, losing time to do so, and gave Mr. Chamberlain a rousing cheer as he entered with his daughter.

To the popular mind the chief of the Intelligence Department, Head-quarter Staff, may be a military edition of Sherlock Holmes, even his appearance at once proclaiming his faculty of "picking one's brains" with accuracy and dispatch. Sir John Ardagh, however, who is now taking a well-earned rest at Harrogate, is very far from realising this idea, outwardly, at least. His manner is somewhat dreamy—indeed, some soldiers, who have never themselves reached posts at the War Office, assert that he is a trifle eccentric—but he graduated in the Royal Engineers and officers in other branches of the Service have a saying that "sappers" are either "mad, married, or Methodists," a remark possibly originating in jealousy of that very gifted, "brainy" corps, which, as all the world knows, is officered by the pick of those who compete in the Woolwich entrance examinations.

An Australian medical man writes to M. A. P. as follows: With regard to your remarks about Lord Hopetoun published a few weeks ago, I have a little incident to add, but the truth of it I cannot vouch for. Still, there must be some foundation for it. The Earl, as you know, was most popular with all classes in Australia, but her ladyship was inclined to be a little exclusive, especially with the "upper" classes in Melbourne. Mr. Fitzgerald (now Sir Thomas) the most eminent surgeon in Australia, was on a visit to Government House one day. The Governor's eldest son happened to enter the room when Lady Hopetoun was present. "Well, my little man, how are you? asked the surgeon." "Lord Hope," if you Please, remarked her ladyship. History doesn't relate what Sir Thomas said. The story went the rounds of the city at the time. I give it for what it is worth. I well remember his lordship's departure from Melbourne. The streets were lined with troops and admiring thousands. It was one continuous bow for the two miles which separated the Government House from the station. At the latter place men jumped on the carriage footboard and wished "Hopey" farewell and good luck. When he left Albany five days distant, he despatched a telegram to the people of Victoria, "Goodbye and farewell." We all remember him. "Hopey" is a jolly good fellow, and no better man could be chosen for the first Governor-General-ship.

Years have not dulled Mr. Watts' brain; at the present moment he is working enthusiastically from early morn until sunset. He is now engaged on a large statue, and his hand is as steady and true as it was when he first started his career. He greatly attributes this power for work to a special diet which he has practised for years—the minced beef, hot water and black coffee diet," called the Salisbury Treatment.

Thomas Faed, artist and Academician, was, before everything else, a Scotchman. His grizzled beard his Tam-o'-Shanter, which he affected indoors and out, and his incorruptible accent, all told of the North of the Tweed. And he had the clannishness and the closeness of his country, for his best friends were of Scotland, and his manner with other people was reserved, cautious, and uncommunicative. To his credit it must be said that he had a large stock of Scottish conscientiousness, for he was punctilious to a fault. He placed himself on the retired list of Academicians because he felt his powers were failing. It is a well-known fact that an R.A. is entitled to have his pictures placed upon the line at the yearly exhibition at Burlington House. Faed used to scrutinise pictures in this category very narrowly, and one brother R.A. came in annually for caustic comment. "Before I'd claim the line for a row of pictures like that," he said a few years back "I'd resign!" And he kept his word.

He lived for many years in Cavendish Road, St John's Wood, and his life was frugally ordered. His breakfast-lunch consisted of porridge; and he would paint either on a big canvas or some small studies for several hours each day. Then, in the afternoon he would walk down to the Athenæum, his club in Pall Mall, and dine on a chop or steak. A hand at whist followed, and then the walk home again. To such regular habits as these he ascribed his wiriness and continual good health, and his constitutional walk was carried out in all weathers. It had to be a very rough day indeed to make Mr. Faed seek the shelter of a cab or omnibus. It was on these rambles that he came across many of the nondescripts that he used for models.

But his happy hunting-ground for models was his native heath, and many were the quaint stories he told of the poor folks he came across. One old dame he found resolved not to be "took" as she called it. She had set her mind against "fottygrafs," and could not distinguish between the camera operator and the artist. Finally, Faed made a sketch of her through a window when the old lady was sublimely unconscious of his proximity. He exhibited the study to her daughter. Mither, mither cried the lass, he's took you and, oh! it's beautiful." The artist teen begged for a formal sitting. "Do, mither, said the girl, and then the gentleman's give us one of the copies! Mr. Faed did, in fact, present the old dame with the original study.


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The late Lord CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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## NOTICES.

### PINHEAD CIGARETTES—CAUTION

DURING the past few months we have received reports, from various sources, to the effect that the above well-known Cigarettes had deteriorated in quality, and, upon our submitting the complaints for the careful investigation of the Makers, we received from them assurances that no alteration whatever had been made in their quality, which, they reiterate, was, as it always has been, irreproachable: this led to our making enquiries of a minute and exhaustive nature, with the result that we recently discovered the presence on the market *of a most inferior imitation*, against which we now draw the attention of the public in general, and *of the Presidents of Regimental Institutes, Coffee Shops and Canteens in particular*. The detection of the spurious goods is simple, as each genuine Cigarette bears the words—"PINHEAD, MADE IN AMERICA," while on the fraudulent cigarettes is printed "PINHEAD" only, as per the above sketches.

While requesting consumers to protect themselves, by observing the above, we would warn all Importers and Shopkeepers that we shall institute legal proceedings against any person or persons found stocking or selling the fraudulent article.

BUKHSH ELLAHIE & CO.,
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USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
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Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
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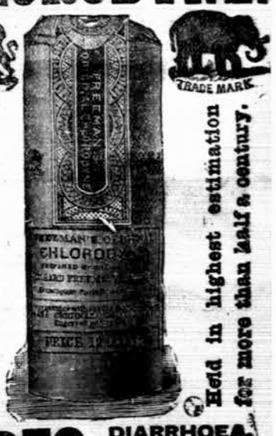


None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
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REJECT SUBSTITUTES.


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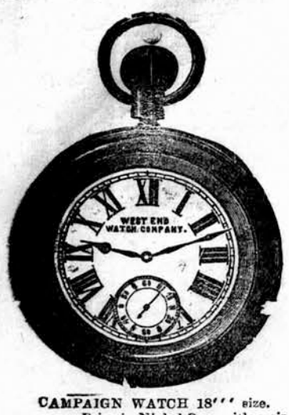
# WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.




THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S Keyless Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, viz. :—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

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If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy for Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

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At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

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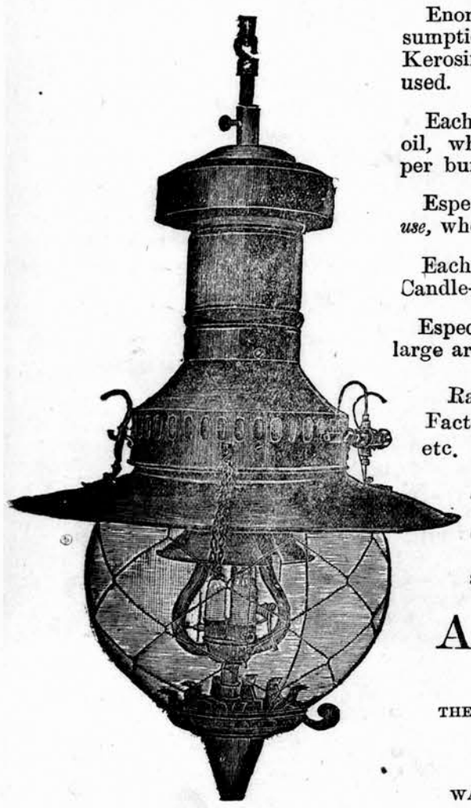
IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



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Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

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*Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.*

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*Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.*

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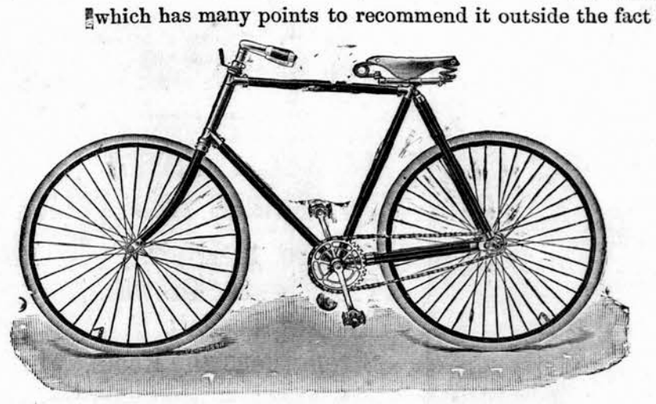
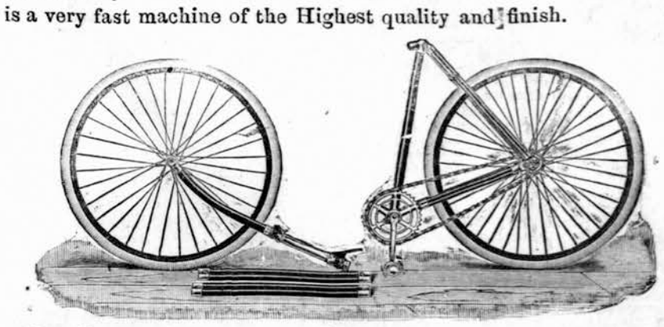
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

## THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks, gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs, "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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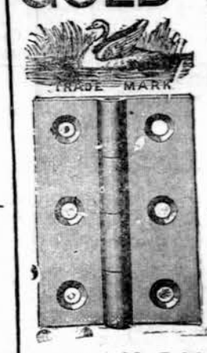


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